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Glittering Spectacle Marks King Carol's First Address To New Parliament and Senate

SILENT SUBJECTS LINE THE STREETS

Glamour of Royal Parade In Sharp Contrast to Grim Attitude of the People

By R. H. MARKHAM

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania — Under a blazing summer sun the main streets of Bucharest, Rumania's capital, gleamed and glittered as if paved with gold. From the royal palace in the center of the town all the way to the National Assembly two miles away multitudes thronged, waiting to see their King ride through the city in state to read the throne address to his new Parliament and Senate. This is the King's highway, and an army of street cleaners have completely covered it for the occasion with bright yellow sand.

At 11 o'clock on this dazzling morning of June 18, the royal triumvirate appeared; King Carol, his little son the Grand Duke Mihai, and his brother, Prince Nicholae. They were seated in an open carriage drawn by three black teams, managed by three gayly dressed jockeys, astride the near horses. On a seat behind the royal trio were two stalwart pages or coachmen, clothed in resplendent costumes, crowned by commanding hats with lofty cylindrical, bushy brushes, like the ramrods of old-fashioned cannon. They sat as stiff and stern as statues. They were there for pomp and show, so they grimly showed their pomp. Horsemen rode in front of the carriage and horsemen rode behind.

A "Stage Affair"

It was a purely "stage" affair. Queen Marie, King Carol's mother, and Ileana, his sister, have gone to the royal palace on the Black Sea for the summer. They are not intimate with the King. The other queen—or is she only a princess—Her Majesty at any rate—Helen, who is the daughter of the late King of Greece and the mother of the Crown Prince Mihai, does not appear on state occasions. She does not appear at all in fact. You cannot even find her pictures in the shops. She is kept in the background, utterly deprived of the honors, esteem and throne that were promised her when she became the wife of Crown Prince Carol, a decade ago.

Before Carol dropped down out of the sky in June of last year and took possession of the throne, Helen, as the mother of little King Mihai, was really the first lady of the land. She graced all state occasions, sitting, walking or riding beside her son, the king, and she was loved by the whole nation. But now she is a symbol of dignified longsuffering and no one may openly express the sympathy all feel for her. She is completely left out as King

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Rare 'Short Bible' By Washington's Biographer Found

ANN ARBOR, July 22 (AP)—Dr. Randolph G. Adams, custodian of the William L. Clements Library of American History at the University of Michigan, had been reading a book about Mr. Mason L. Weems, first biographer of George Washington. The author of the book stated that it was believed Mr. Weems had written an abridged Bible, but that no copy was known to exist.

A visitor was ushered into Dr. Adams's office. He was an itinerant book agent. He carried a bundle of old volumes in his arms. Among them Dr. Adams found Weem's Bible, and now it rests in the Clements Library—the only known copy in existence.

The Rev. Mason Locke Weems originated the story about Washington chopping the cherry tree. That anecdote was a product of the Weems imagination, according to Dr. Adams.

Mr. Weems, Dr. Adams says, had a flair for appealing to popular tastes of his time. "He was the original American confessions magazine writer." He was an Episcopal minister who made his living by selling books, a combination evangelist and book agent. He used his powers of oratory to work his audiences up to a state of excitement, then sold them stories with morals attached.

Weems's Life of Washington has run through 80 editions and still is sold widely, Dr. Adams says.

The Weems Bible came as a result of demand by religious customers. The whole book was too large to carry in supply, so Mr. Weems wrote an abridged work, "especially for the little children." It probably sold in large numbers, according to Dr. Adams, but only the copy in the Clements library is known to exist.

Chain Broadcasts First Television

NEW YORK, July 22 (AP)—Those who could see by radio last night watched the formal introduction of a new television station.

Those whose radio receivers were unaccompanied by television heard the Columbia Broadcasting System present a program on a coast-to-coast network that inauguratd its picture transmitter, W2XAB. It was the first official program over a chain-operated television station.

Mr. Edwin K. Cohan, technical director of the network, declared that "television today is perhaps comparable to the phonograph of 1910 and the motion picture of 1905."

W2XAB is to start a series of seven-day-a-week sight broadcasts under the guidance of Mr. William Schudt Jr., acting program director, and Mr. Edgar Wallace, television engineer."

Official Census Gives 474,787,000 Chinese

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Peiping, China

THE present population of China is fixed at 474,787,000 by the Ministry of the Interior, on the basis of census reports submitted by provincial and municipal governments.

This figure is about 15,000,000 less than the estimate made by the Chinese Post Office Department in 1926, hitherto considered the most reliable estimate made. The Interior Ministry's estimate is considered the most careful census taken in China since the beginning of the Republic.

Italians Rush To Subscribe To New Loan Issue

Although Slump Continues, Treasury Bonds Are Eagerly Taken Up

The following account of financial conditions in Rome indicates that, although business has shown few signs of immediate recovery, the recent 5 per cent nine-year Treasury bond issue was heavily oversubscribed, and the increased liquid resources have produced the beneficial effect of lowering the rate of interest paid by banks on deposits.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—The most salient financial event of the last few months has been the new issue, by public subscription, of 4,000,000,000 lire of 5 per cent nine-year Treasury bonds at 95, the result of which was far in excess of even the most optimistic forecasts. The Italian Government had asked for that amount, and not more, whereas the conspicuous sum of 7,000,000,000 lire was subscribed.

The question thus arose as to whether it was advisable to accept the whole sum in its entirety, or to reduce it to a figure equal to, or slightly higher than, that originally demanded by the Government. After mature deliberation it was decided to accept only 5,000,000,000 lire. As the said sum included 3,317,000,000 lire represented by old Treasury bonds, due on November 15, 1931, which are entirely preserved, the Treasury will have to pay to the bearers a refund of five lire per 100 lire bond, namely 165,000,000 lire in cash; moreover it will have to reimburse 490,000,000 to the bearers of old bonds who have not presented them for renewal, being a total of 656,000,000 in cash. On the other hand, subscriptions for about 1,700,000,000 lire of new bonds will remain valid, out of the 3,687,000,000 nominally subscribed. That will mean an effective influx of 1,600,000,000 lire in cash to the Italian Treasury, with which it will be able to reimburse the old bonds in November, leaving a liquid margin of 940,000,000 lire. The increased expense for interest and premiums during the next nine financial years is not expected to exceed the sum of 70,000,000 lire a year, apart from the employment of the 940,000,000 lire which will be available after the settlement of the old bonds.

Government Limits Issue

The decision of the Government to limit the issue to 5,000,000,000 lire was suggested by two considerations. The Italian Treasury was in no need of the 2,000,000,000 over-subscribed, which were placed at its disposal. At the end of April, when the issue of the loan was decided, the cash fund of the Treasury exceeded 1,700,000,000 lire; about another 1,000,000,000 lire has become available after the recent operation. The Treasury will be able to face the repercussion of the crisis on the budget without having further

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Chicago Can Save $8,700,000, Expert Finds, on Budget

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 22—The "conservative estimate" that a 15 per cent reduction can be effected in Chicago's corporate budget, without materially affecting the efficiency of the municipal services, was given to the Governor's tax conference on July 21 by Mr. J. L. Jacobs, efficiency expert for the city and county.

John S. Clark, alderman, who as the chairman of the finance committee has supervised the marketing of the corporate budget for four years, and other members of his committee, however, disagreed with Mr. Jacobs' estimate declaring that $1,000,000 could not be taken out of the budget without substantially affecting the usefulness of the Government. The 15 per cent saving approximates $8,700,000.

As the Board of Education has indicated, it may be able to affect a $5,000,000 cut in its budget next year, savings of nearly $14,000,000 on the corporate and school budgets alone are in sight—if Mr. Jacobs' recommendations are carried out. These are the two largest items in the entire city budget of $260,000,000; school expenses making up $97,000,000 of that amount, and corporate expenses $63,000,000.

Sesostris III Had Traffic Problem While Navigating Nile in 2000 B. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO — Today it is possible to jump in two hops by air from Cairo to Khartum, and there is a regular passenger air service continuing to the Cape; but in the year 2000 B. C., during the days of the great Pharaoh, Sesostris III, traveling was done under very different conditions.

The Nile was the only road in those days, and when the river was low, the huge Pharaonic barges used to be towed by hundreds of Egyptians stripped to the waist. A vivid light has been thrown on the difficulties of such a journey by the discovery just made by Harvard University of an inscription cut on a granite block on the landing quay of the Egyptian fort on the Island of Uronarti. The fort was built by Sesostris III in the sixteenth year of his reign, and named by him "Warding-off-the-Nubians."

Sesostris III was the Egyptian king who had crushed the Nubians earlier in order to make the river road safe for his trading fleets and caravans which were exploiting the raw material of the Sudan for the benefit of the royal treasury. After the conquest he built a line of forts to protect the passage of his fleets through the cataracts, and the Uronarti fort was one of these built only three years before the inscription was made.

During the period of building operations, the King sent two or three parties with a military escort and now it is learned that in the nineteenth year of his reign he went up himself to complete the pacification and to collect what booty could be secured from "wretched Kush." From the new inscription it is learned that he came down the river in the middle of March on a falling Nile with his men pulling and hauling the boats over the shoals and between the jagged rocks of the cataracts. They stopped at Uronarti probably to rest for a few days in the fort, and the King had the new inscription cut to record the difficulties of the journey.

Lieut.-Commander Wheeler translates the inscription as follows: "Year 19, month 4, Akhet season, day 2, under the Majesty of the Kings of Upper and Lower Egypt Khakawra (Senwesert III), 'Living forever to eternity.' The King proceeded living, healthy and well in going north from the overthrowing of 'miserable Kush.' One had to find navigable water for getting past Yashemuk and hauling the boats, as the season demanded; every shoal likewise. As for the shoal of (an illegible place named), it was far from easy to get through by hauling the boats over it, on account of the time of the year."

PLANS EVOLVED TO HELP NEEDY DURING WINTER

Charity Head Finds Number of Dependent Families Has Doubled

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 22—America must mobilize its relief agencies against need in the coming winter equal or greater than that of last year, Mr. Allen T. Burns, executive director of the National Association of Community Chests and Councils, declared in a formal report to Mr. Fred C. Croxton, acting chairman of the President's Emergency Committee on Employment.

Mr. Burns said that though the number of dependent families had doubled over last year's estimates, this condition did not necessarily indicate increased unemployment, but rather that these families had reached the end of their resources.

His statement marks the first report of progress in a nation-wide check-up now under way both on the estimated need of relief and the possibility of supplying it, which the President's committee initiated June 13 "in the anticipation," according to the report, "of aggravated conditions of need next winter." To the Burns' organization was delegated responsibility for the survey. Other reports will be issued later.

A nation-wide, fund-raising campaign will be launched between Oct. 19 and Nov. 25, it was announced. In 244 of 376 cities the work will be undertaken by community chests, in the balance by special committees.

In cities like Cleveland, Philadelphia and New York Mr. Burns said, all funds raised for emergency relief from private sources have been exhausted with the year only half gone. This situation he used to emphasize the need of public assistance from municipal and county agencies.

Mr. Burns will make his next report in the autumn, he stated, at which time the question of federal relief, in the light of what has happened meantime in the business world, will again come up. The country has been divided into 10 regions, each with an experienced executive and surveys are under way as to probable needs and means of meeting them. Any attempt to arrive at a total estimate for the nation now would be premature, he said.

Mr. Burns explained the movement is not a "national campaign" with a pooling of local resources in a national goal, but on the contrary a series of 376 individual drives for funds which will be raised and administered locally. Community chests, he added, normally holding spring campaigns, will not necessarily change their date to join in the simultaneous autumn drive; though as a matter of fact San Francisco and some other cities are making the campaign.

Interest in Mexico Centers On Changing the Labor Laws

Even Name Street After Article in Constitution Dealing With Question—Right to Strike, Legal Hours, Liability Are Emphasized

By HOWLAND COX

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—So interested are Mexicans over the proposed changes in the Federal Labor Law that one of the important streets here has been rechristened Calle Articulo 123. This article is that part of the Mexican Constitution dealing with the relations between Labor and Capital.

The labor question is one of the vital issues raised by the Mexican revolution, and in Article 123 are defined legal right to strike, number of days and nours that workers may be employed, specific wages for specific labor, liability for accidents, and submission of disputes to boards of arbitration.

As a background to the coming discussions in the Chamber of Deputies, and thence in the Senate, it is well to note that whereas the important articles of the Constitution of 1917 concerning agrarian and petroleum matters have been implemented by other laws passed in 1925, the Mexican Congress has not passed labor laws up to the present time, although a project for certain changes was debated during 1929.

Sáenz Rouses Discussion

There has been considerable discussion in the Mexican press during recent months about the draft of a labor law put forward by Aarón Sáenz, Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labor. This draft has had the approval of President Ortiz Rubio, and is now being studied by the Chamber of Deputies. Committees in Congress are reported to be making certain radical changes affecting that portion of the law dealing with collective contracts, strikes and liability compensations.

A peculiar twist to the present economic and financial situation of the nation is the large supply of workers augmented by a return of Mexicans from the United States during the last fiscal year, thus decreasing the average wage for labor.

Collective contracts mean an employer must contract with the syndicate controlling the majority of workers in a given industry; it permits the parties to the contract to sign the so-called "exclusion" clause by virtue of which only members of that union may work on the job.

Work From Within

The Constitution defines the syndicate as "an association of private right," as a result of which responsibility for the regulation of the members within each group rests upon the groups themselves; the groups are obliged to publish their statutes and render accounts only to their members.

But at the same time that the syn-

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UPWARD CLIMB OF TRADE SHOWN IN BOSTON AREA

Industrial Bureau Reports Expansion and New Building Projects

Twenty new industries that were added to the Metropolitan Boston territory during June show a proportional gain over last year and bring the total for the first six months of 1931 up to 104, it is announced today by the Bureau of Commercial and Industrial Affairs of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

"It is encouraging to note that the number of acquisitions for the first half of the present year is slightly more than it was in the same period of 1930," the bureau reported.

Most of the additions during June were of moderate size, but the variety of the products manufactured is distinctly in line with the diversified structure of Boston's industrial makeup, according to the bureau. Among the new lines constituting Boston's industrial growth are the production of leather finishes for tanners; kitchen range burners, raincoats, fruit syrups for soda fountains; toys and novelties; period reproduction furniture; midget radios; men's clothing; metal bridge lamps; laundries and a new commercial printing shop.

In addition to the new industries, the bureau reports expansion on the part of 15 established businesses, which includes the building of several manufacturing plants. The merger of four prominent paper box manufacturing concerns into a new $200,000 organization, with headquarters in Somerville, is also reported. This company, known as the Consolidated Paper Box Co., is to produce a variety of set-up boxes for shoes, candy, perfumes, and stationery. In contrast with the output of the former companies of about 15,000,000 boxes a year, the new corporation will have a capacity for manufacturing about 25,000,000 boxes annually.

Other expansions reported by the bureau include the erection of a new storage building and addition to its service building by the International Harvester Co., Brighton; erection of an addition to the milk plant of White Bros. at Quincy; a new factory building in South Boston for the D. Macaulay & Son Company, makers of contractors' supplies; removal of various firms into larger quarters, and various additions to plants.

Coincident with the chamber's report on industrial gains in the Boston area, business throughout New England generally was said to be holding up better than in any other section of the country, according to word from Washington on a report which the First National Bank of Boston submitted to President Hoover's Emergency Committee for Employment. For the first six months of 1931, public works were reported as being 60 per cent ahead of the corresponding period of last year.

With generally low inventories and production under control, gains in the manufacturing of shoes and worsteds were said to be better than seasonal, while cotton goods mills are showing improvement. The decline in retail trade during July was accounted for in the unfavorable weather conditions.

Conditions in Springfield were described as generally fair in a report from the Springfield Chamber of Commerce. Although retail trade in June was approximately 30 per cent lower than in 1930 in dollar sales, the volume of sales is holding up to a fair level.

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ROLE OF JURY DENIED JUDGE IN CONTEMPT CASES

New Illinois Law Arouses Brisk Discussion in Chicago

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 22—The historic right of a judge to sentence for contempt of court has a new twist here.

A law passed by the recently adjourned Illinois Legislature allows the defendant in specified contempt proceedings to have his case heard before another judge. For centuries the judge in a contempt case has been judge and jury. The judge has brought the charges and passed upon them, with no appeal. Criticism has occasionally arisen, when the justice of a judge's sentence for contempt has been questioned. Now the Illinois law proposes that in certain types of contempt the judge shall no longer be both judge and jury. He will remain judge of the offense, but another judge will be the jury.

The modified law reads thus: "Any defendant in a proceeding for contempt rising out of an attack occurring otherwise than in open court, upon the character or conduct of the judge, which proceeding is pending before the judge whose character or conduct was impugned may petition the court for a change of venue from such judge and thereupon such change shall be awarded."

Discussion as to the effects of this effort to limit the power of judges has been widespread. It is said in some quarters that the ruling may not be binding upon courts set up under the state constitution, on the ground that a legislative enactment will not reach the constitutional provision. It will affect the municipal court of Chicago, however, because this was established under act of the Legislature.

The operating director of the Chicago Crime Commission, Col. Henry Barrett Chamberlin, steps into the debate with a declaration that the change is unwise and of doubtful constitutionality.

In defense of his bill, Mr. Harris B. Gaines, the legislator who introduced the measure, declares: "The chief reason for it is that during the past some judges, a minority of them of course, have abused the authority given them to sentence for contempt. The press has been the chief sufferer.

"If a judge is deemed guilty of wrongdoing, the press may be unable to say anything about it, because of the danger of being haled into court and sentenced to jail for contempt, without the chance of being heard by an impartial judge. In such a case, the judge is judge, jury, and everything. And if he be angry and biased, he may not be fit to pass upon the merits of a dispute involving himself. This law will prevent such a possibility."

Germany Insists Taxes Be Paid Up

BERLIN, July 22 (AP)—Germany's tax collectors worked today on orders to get what was coming to the Government and paid no attention to the excuses of taxpayers in arrears.

The Government also ordered all persons living in Germany, as well as all incorporated companies, to offer whatever foreign currencies or credits they may have to the Reichsbank or allied institutions before July 29, providing their holdings approximate $5000.

The Reichsbank is to decide whether to take over such funds. Persons owning less than $5000 will be called on later, the decree said.

GUIANA EXPORTS MORE GOLD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRINIDAD, B. W. I.—Exports of gold mined in British Guiana have recently shown a big increase. More than three times as much gold was sent out of the colony from January to June this year as in the same period of 1930.

SECURITY HELD PRIMARY ISSUE IN FRENCH NOTE

Need for Joint Action Against Aggressor Cited in Advice to League

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, July 22—The French Government's memorandum on disarmament, published here last night, emphasized the necessity of implementing the League of Nations Covenant and the Briand-Kellogg Pact to insure concerted action against any state which adopts the rôle of aggressor. The document also declares it is practically impossible for any country to remain neutral in the face of aggression, in view of the solidarity which now binds all countries.

The French Government maintains its traditional attitude that peace cannot be assured by any technical agreement limiting arms to stated figures, but must rest upon a firm political basis which gives all nations the sentiment of security against aggression. In other words, a feeling of security must precede extensive disarmament, they say.

As in the case of the Naval Conference at London a year and a half ago, and as at the London Conference now meeting, France has chosen, with regard to next February's disarmament conference, to draw up well in advance a definite statement of what the French position will be. Not infrequently France is the only country to appear at great international conferences with a comprehensive scheme already worked out. This is the case in London today with regard to next February's meeting at Geneva under the chairmanship of Mr. Arthur Henderson. However, France is not the only country to file a statement of its intentions in advance, since the United States and Soviet Russia have also taken similar action in response to the League's invitation.

The French position as outlined in the memorandum will be elaborated in greater detail in a later memorandum to be published before the end of this year, but the present statement lays down the general line France intends to follow. It was drawn up by a special committee representing governmental departments principally concerned and was approved by the council of ministers July 10.

The Paris press, for the most part, considers it unnecessary to comment on this document, since it expresses the French viewpoint, so often and so clearly expressed.

PARIS, July 22 (AP)—The following is the text of the French memorandum to the League of Nations on the subject of disarmament:

The governments which are due to take part in the general conference for the limitation and reduction of armaments have been requested by the council of the League of Nations to forward to the secretariat general before Sept. 15 certain particulars concerning

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Rates Hearings Are Put Off For Present by I. C. C.

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 22—Several hundred attorneys, witnesses and technical experts were on their way home today from the Interstate Commerce Commission hearings on the petition of the railroads for a 15 per cent freight rate increase, convinced that the commission does not intend to hear the opposition immediately.

The commission had originally planned that the opposition should begin its testimony on Aug. 31, but the railroads and representatives of railroad investors yesterday put in a plea for a quick disposition of the case, contending that the present situation of the roads is an emergency which must be met at once.

Mr. Balthasar H. Meyer announced that the commission would take the plea under advisement. At the conclusion of yesterday's session, however, he adjourned the hearings for the present.

The commission yesterday inserted into the record an estimate of the value of the railroads of the country as of Dec. 31, 1930. On that date, it was estimated, it would have cost $27,189,657,479 to reproduce the rail system of the country. The net value of the lines was placed at $21,581,061,255. It was made clear, however, that these are not final commission valuation figures, but are estimates made in studies by the commission's bureau of valuation.

Messrs. Au, Ur, Re Bow to Chicago A

CHICAGO, July 22 (AP)—A. A. of Chicago today finished what J. Ur of Torrington, Conn., started—claim to the world's shortest name.

C. Ek and J. Ek, brothers of Duluth, promptly entered the lists as co-champions. Mrs. V. Ek, not to be outdone, claimed not only the women's title but the mixed doubles championship. A former Duluth policeman said his name was C. Sy.

Then Fairmount, Minn., entered E. Py, farmer; Clinton, Ia., put forward C. Au, J. Au and W. Au, triple threats; Indiana offered Ed Py, inmate of Newcastle jail and Indianapolis made a poor try with Pix Ax.

Mr. A. of 5931 Elston Avenue, Chicago, quietly waited on the sidelines until just before the entries closed. His name really is Aaron A, but he likes the distinctiveness of A. A, the world's shortest name, the name that leads all others in the Chicago telephone directory.

DELEGATES MOVE TO HELP GERMANY GET QUICK CREDITS

New York Banks Consent to Hold Assets to Help Hoover's Plan

LONG-TERM LOANS IS ULTIMATE GOAL

Agreement Is Expected at London Parley Within 24 Hours

FRANK ATMOSPHERE MARKS DISCUSSIONS

By ROBERT S. ALLEN

Staff Correspondent
Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 22—President Hoover's proposal to the seven-power conference in London that Germany's short-term credits be maintained until long-term loans can be arranged, is supported by the written pledge of every important bank president in New York City.

It is learned on unimpeachable authority that the President obtained this agreement before he sent his plan for German financial stabilization to Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, for submission to the European ministers.

It was only upon obtaining the pledge of the New York banks that they would keep intact "deposits, advances and credits to Germany" that they control, that the President considered himself free to call upon the European powers to do likewise, it was explained.

Mr. Dwight W. Morrow (R.), Senator from New Jersey, former partner of the Morgan banking firm which is heavily interested in Germany, obtained the pledges for the President. The New York bankers, it was stated, were reluctant to enter into the agreement when first proposed to them.

The President called Mr. Morrow to his aid and he obtained the desired promises.

Meyer Indorsed Plan

The suggestion that the New York banks enter into a gentleman's agreement not to withdraw their German credits was first proposed, it was stated, by Mr. Ogden L. Mills, Acting Secretary of the Treasury, at a meeting with the directors of the Federal Reserve Board in New York City on July 12. Mr. Eugene Meyer, governor of the Federal Reserve Board, was present at this meeting and indorsed the project.

Some 12 bank executives have signed the memorandum, it was stated. American short-term credits in Germany, according to Mr. William R. Castle Jr., Acting Secretary of State, are approximately $600,000,000, about one-half of Germany's outstanding indebtedness of this class. France holds only about 5 per cent of such loans to Germany, Mr. Castle declared. Great Britain is the second largest holder of German short-term credits, Mr. Castle stated, but its proportion, while considerably larger than that of France, is much smaller than that held by the United States.

In addition to the $600,000,000 in short-term credits American investments of various kinds in Germany amount to between $1,500,000,000 and $2,000,000,000, according to Department of Commerce figures. This is by far the largest foreign investment in Germany.

France has very few and those small German investments, Department of Commerce statistics show. Great Britain has some large investments in Germany, but they in no way approach those of the United States.

It is these facts, it is explained here in authoritative quarters, that are the

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Ocean Whirlpool Found Off Cape Cod

Investigation of an ocean whirlpool on Georges Banks, so powerful as to divert the course of a vessel, has been undertaken by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, it was reported yesterday by Capt. William E. Parker of the government steamer Hydrographer.

The whirlpool, when discovered by Captain Parker, centered on a shoal spot approximately 150 miles due east of Cape Cod. Its action was described as spinning outward instead of toward its center. Several attempts to force the Hydrographer through the whirlpool were frustrated by the currents which threw the vessel's head off the course.

Captain Parker is going to study the whirlpool more closely as soon as the survey fleet of four small steamers return to the banks. The work on Georges is the first attempt to make an exhaustive survey and charting of the shoals, and will be completed some time next year.

It is expected that results of the survey will be of great assistance to fishermen. At the present time this area is the most productive locality for fishing craft out of the great markets at Boston and Gloucester. Relatively few vessels go down to the more remote Grand Banks nowadays from this country.

599,568 CARS ENTER VERMONT FROM CANADA

ST. ALBANS, Vt., July 22 (AP)—The number of automobiles entering Vermont from Canada during the fiscal year ending June 30 was nearly 100,000 greater than in the preceding year, the Customs headquarters announced yesterday. The year's total of 599,568 cars carrying 1,750,000 passengers was also 155,000 higher than in 1929 and 250,742 higher than in 1928.

The report showed that Derby Line with 146,393 cars reported in and Swanton with 132,176 were the leading ports of entry along the Vermont border.

Agreement Is Expected at London Parley Within 24 Hours

FRANK ATMOSPHERE MARKS DISCUSSIONS

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

Staff Correspondent
By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 22—Working rapidly in an atmosphere which was officially described as "friendly, courteous and coöperative," the seven-power conference today advanced so satisfactorily that it is expected to have plans for Germany's rescue complete in 24 hours.

Today finance ministers presented a plan to the full conference, which they had worked out yesterday. It followed the lines outlined by the American Government in preliminary conversations with the other powers and aims first to secure maintenance of short-term credits, already in Germany, and second to furnish to the Reichsbank enough quick money to refill its gold coverage and permit free issuance of currency of German banks.

Recognizing that these plans are only transitory, the conference today began discussion of methods dealing with the more fundamental causes of the German crisis. But this subject, it was recognized, is beyond the scope of the present conference, since speed is the very essence of its work. Therefore the delegates bent all their energies at elaborating the method of getting Germany quick credits.

Teeth Into Problem

In the words of the official spokesman, "The conference today really got its teeth into the problem." The meeting opened with a statement from the finance ministers, which briefly reviewed the methods of freezing present credits and supplying more, which are most pressingly needed. Discussions of these two inter-related problems, it was explained after the conference, "were intensive and at times interesting even to laymen."

It was added "there were no disputes whatsoever," and the spokesman proceeded to refute those sensational accounts of yesterday's proceedings which pictured the French and other delegates at one another's throats in violent argument.

After the conference had considered the essential technical steps needed to tide Germany over the crisis, the debate swung naturally toward more far-reaching remedies. Here the discussion fringed on the political ground which has been forbidden to the conference by the French opposition. And it touched upon the necessity of revision of the whole reparations and debts question which financial circles here and in other capitals are realizing must soon be tackled.

It was asked in the conference, "What can other governments—as distinct from banks—do to assist Germany?" But the question was today left unanswered, for the magnitude of the problem must not be allowed to stand between Germany and temporary rescue. Nor did the conference consider calling a subsequent parley to go into the more fundamental questions. This point, however, must be considered before the present meeting adjourns.

The meeting's next task was to examine the possibility of recommending redistribution, among other powers, of short-term credits. England and America now hold a vast majority of short-term credits in Germany—America holds 60 per cent of them. If these holdings were more evenly spread among creditor nations, it is felt international responsibility for upholding Germany would be increased.

But, despite its a priori advantages, this scheme is not likely to bear fruit, because of the practical difficulties of untangling credits from respective banks and sending them to new creditors, not to mention the possible unwillingness of lenders to take over liabilities which have been in a shaky position in recent weeks. The scheme was conceived in the interest of international solidarity, but since it is not vital, like in a chain, it was dismissed after preliminary discussion.

Today's meeting and today's atmosphere was different from that which by last night had distilled itself in the hinterland of the delegations, journalists and secretaries surrounding the actual plenipotentiaries. Due to the finance ministers' failure to agree on a complete plan last night, combined with the many striking evidences of Anglo-American coöperation and friendliness toward Germany which emerged yesterday, French doubts and fears had attained a frantic pitch.

French Not Interested

"The Anglo-Saxons are stifling Franco-German coöperation," cried some excited commentators, and all this hullaballoo was beginning to produce unfavorable conditions. But today sanity appears to have returned. The French see that plans for helping Germany are so limited and modest that there are no valid political objections or conditions to be attached to them. Indeed, today's meeting was held in an "almost academic calm," according to one participant.

It is apparent, therefore, that the French are paving the way for acceptance of the conference's conclusions, and they now plead, "Since we hold only 5 per cent of the short-term credits in Germany, our interest in your plans for freezing credits is very slight."

After the plenary meeting this morning the finance ministers were again given the task of producing a document which will contain a precise and agreed plan for dealing with the crisis. This text will be dis-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

Security Held As Primary Issue In French Note To League On Disarmament

(Continued from Page 1)

the state of their armaments and any information of a nature to enlighten the conference of 1932 concerning them. Without awaiting the complete compilation of the figures they are desired to communicate, the Government of the republic considers it advisable to set forth the principles and methods of French policy as regards the limitation of armaments, the extent to which it has already applied them since signing the League Covenant, and finally those conditions the fulfillment of which it deems necessary if the conference of 1932 is not to disappoint the hopes it has awakened.

The general principles to be followed in the reduction and limitation of armaments were laid down both by Article 8 of the League Covenant and by Part V of the peace treaties. By subscribing to Article 8 of the pact the members of the League of Nations recognized "that the maintenance of peace requires the reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with national safety and the enforcement by common action of international obligations." They agreed moreover that the council of the League of Nations, "taking account of the geographical situation and circumstances of each state," should "formulate plans for such reduction for the consideration and action for the several governments."

Common Action

Article 8 of the covenant is therefore based upon two fundamental conceptions which it is important to emphasize.

The first is the idea of "common action."

In a system of international solidarity like that of the League of Nations each state must have sufficient armaments to protect itself against aggression until this common action can begin to function: If left to its own unaided resources, a state unlawfully attacked must be sufficiently armed not to be overwhelmed before having had time to mobilize the whole of its national forces. It will therefore be possible for the reduction of armaments to be the more substantial in proportion as the setting in motion of the contemplated "common action" is less uncertain and likely to be more prompt. For this reason, successive assemblies have urged since 1922 that such mutual assistance should be "immediate, effective and in accordance with a pre-arranged plan." (Resolution XIV, 1922) if it be desired that "every state, should be sure of not having to provide unaided for its security by means of its own armaments, and should be able to rely also on the organized collective action of the League of Nations" (resolution V, 1927). Viewed from this angle, the limitation of armaments, in conjunction with the development of the system for the peaceful settlement of disputes and with the provision for mutual assistance, is a means of organizing peace. But in order that it may be carried into effect, the principle of "common action" must supersede in the minds of the nations that of individual defense. It implies that the League is considered by them as a living reality, invested with positive responsibilities and possessed of effective power.

Concurrently—and this is the second essential idea upon which it is based—article 8 of the covenant clearly states that the point below which national armaments cannot be reduced depends upon the degree of security enjoyed by the nation concerned.

Must Note Situation

A proper estimate of this safety must take into account not only the manner in which the "common action" of the League will operate, but also the geographical situation and circumstances of each nation.

Article 8 of the covenant therefore clearly lays down the principle that as regards the reduction and limitation of armaments there can be no hard and fast rules. The armaments of each state constitute a whole aggregate, which must necessarily be adapted to its own particular case. The notion of diversity regulates the work to be undertaken. Any leveling or automatic equalization of forces is, for this very reason, excluded a priori. Indeed, equality of armaments as between two states would only be justifiable in the unlikely event of their geographical situation and circumstances being identical.

In the midst of this diversity, there is one fixed element which is supplied by Part V of the peace treaties in close conjuncton with Article 8 of the covenant. The aim and purposes of Part V of the treaties is indeed to lay down a definite standard for the armaments allotted to four powers, which have formally pledged themselves to observe its military, naval and air clauses. By thus determining a certain standard of forces for the use of those four powers, the framers of the treaties make it clear that their purpose was to "render possible the initiation of a general limitation of the armaments of all nations."

Clearly, therefore, it is in relation to the armaments allotted by the treaties to certain nations that it will be possible to prepare the limitation and reduction of the armaments of other nations.

It follows that the strict observance of the standards of forces thus laid down is one of the essential prerequisites of the limitation of armaments. This fact, indeed, the successive assemblies of the League of Nations have not failed to recognize. It by no means follows, however, that the minor states of the League whose standards of forces have not been expressly defined by the treaties are under the obligation of adopting either the methods or the figures laid down in Part V of the peace treaties as regards the general limitation of armaments.

Equality Not Argued

When the treaties were framed, at no time and at no place was the argument advanced, either in speech or in writing, that other states should in their turn maintain their armaments on the level prescribed for certain states. The covenant stipulates, on the contrary, that the reduction of armaments is to be dealt with in a plan drawn up by the League Council and submitted to the several governments for their consideration and free decision. Account will be taken in this plan of the requirements of national security, of the international obligations imposed by common action, and of the geographical situation and circumstances of each state.

Were it admitted that the standards prescribed in Part V of the treaties for certain states should apply in an equal and uniform manner to other states, Article 8 of the League covenant would clearly be bereft of all value and all significance. On this system of ideas are founded the principles to be followed in the matter of the limitation and reduction of armaments, as laid down in the covenant of the League of Nations and in the peace treaties. This system has been expounded and consistently approved by the successive assemblies of the League of Nations. The Government of the Republic has strictly conformed therewith.

Since the coming into force of the covenant, France has of her own accord proceeded to reduce her armaments, taking into account on the one hand her geographical situation and the circumstances for which her armaments are intended to provide and, on the other, of the progress achieved in the organization of security. The particular circumstances of French national defense are well known. Having thrice suffered invasion in the course of 100 years, and with extensive frontiers lying open to attack, more particularly those frontiers in close proximity to which are concentrated the resources most essential to her economic life and national defense, France must have at her disposal land forces sufficient to protect her as surely and as promptly as their sea forces protect naval powers. In addition, France is called upon to maintain order in an oversea empire peopled by 60,000,000 inhabitants, covering an area equal to 23 times that of the home country, some parts of which are not yet entirely pacified. She is therefore obliged to maintain two specially trained forces, one in her dependencies, of the smallest size compatible with assuring their security in normal times, and a similar force in the home country, which would be available in case of emergency.

Navy Also Needed

In close conjunction with national defense on land, the protection of the sea frontiers, both at home and overseas, and of the essential communications between these various territories requires the coöperation of a navy sufficiently to dispense the Government of the Republic from the necessity of maintaining in every part of the Empire forces sufficient to cope alone with domestic disturbances which might conceivably coincide with a foreign aggression. The level, therefore, of the naval forces of France directly affects that of her land as well as that of her air forces. Called upon to insure the air defense of the home country and to coöperate with the land and naval forces, the air service contributes in addition to the policing and protection of the oversea territories, which otherwise would require still larger land forces.

This interdependence of the three great categories of armaments is, therefore, extremely important for France. She must constantly consider them in combination with each other if she is properly to estimate the consequences which a measure adopted for one might have on the others.

As for security—an essential factor dominating the entire problem of the limitation and reduction of armaments and acting one may say as a mainspring for the functioning of Article 8 of the covenant—the French Government has, in the last 10 years, unceasingly striven to make clearer, stronger and more tangible the conception of how this primary requisite is to be assured. It had all the more reason to devote its energies to this purpose that one of the foremost guarantees of French security, provided for and relied upon by the framers of the peace treaty, was from the very first inexistent. In consequence it has unreservedly associated itself with every effort undertaken at Geneva for the purpose of defining more clearly and developing on a general plane the principles of arbitration and mutual help laid down in the covenant.

The value of those efforts it is by no means their intention to belittle today. It must, however, be noted that the slow rate of progress hitherto achieved has not tended to speed up the task of reducing armaments.

Treaty Made Cut Possible

On the other hand, in a particularly sensitive European area, and one of vital interest to France, the signing of the Locarno agreement, based upon Articles 43 and 44 of the Treaty of Versailles, made for France, as well as for the other powers adjacent to that area a great additional contribution to the guarantees of security resulting from the strict observance of the treaties. It is by taking into account the progress thus achieved that the Government of the republic has been able to carry into effect, primarily in home armaments, the substantial reductions hereinafter set forth.

It should be borne in mind that the figures here quoted by the Government of the Republic as well as any others that may be embodied in a later communication, are of no value except within the framework of the organization of their national defense as a whole and with due regard to all the factors that may affect the prompt and efficient operation of that organization in presence of a foreign aggression. They consequently make the most express reservations as regards any comparisons that might be drawn, without taking into account necessary explanations and corrections, between the numerical data relating to the military organization of the Republic and those concerning other countries.

These reservations apply particularly to expenditure figures. They call for the utmost caution as regards the comparisons one might be tempted to make between the expenditures of the various countries in the matter of national defense. Such comparisons are devoid of meaning save on certain specific points and under certain well defined conditions.

Fully alive to the danger of any hasty conclusion in this matter, the French Government are prepared to supply precise data as to their expenditure on national defense, on completion of the technical studies which they are having made with a view to drawing up the standard model of expenditure on the basis of the recommendations of the committee of budgetary experts.

Army Reduced

In 1921, France kept under arms only those of her citizens who had not yet discharged their peace time obligations as laid down by the military statute then in force. At that time, every French citizen was obliged by law to undergo three years of military service.

In February, 1922, the Government of the republic decided to dismiss the men of each contingent at the expiration of their second year with the colors. On April 1, 1923, the length of military service was reduced to 18 months. Finally, following upon the Locarno agreement, a further reduction was spontaneously effected by the law of March 31, 1928, cutting down the length of service from 18 to 12 months for all French citizens.

These successive reductions have led to several consequences.

The first cannot be measured in actual figures. It is important, however, to emphasize the point, if the military power of France is to be estimated at its true value, that men kept with the colors for one year only cannot possibly acquire a degree of military efficiency comparable to that of troops serving for two or three years, still less can they be compared with professional troops. Hence the necessity for the French Government of undertaking at great expense the construction of fortification works in order more effectually to cover the frontiers, hence, too, the necessity of increasing the number of so-called "professional soldiers,"

(1) in order to be able to train and officer two half contingents of recruits every year, as well as to insure the smooth working of the administrative services. In France, indeed, these professional soldiers do not constitute a regular army, distinct from the national army. In order to meet the requirements of the national army they are distributed among all its units and all its services.

Again, by so completely transforming her military organization, France has effected substantial reduction in the number of troops available for immediate defense at home. In point of fact, the time required to train recruits being as a rule six months, the reduction of the length of service has caused the decrease in the number of troops to bear solely on the number of trained men; with the one-year service, one half of each class called, or about one-third of the French Army personnel, is permanently inutilizable.

Will Reveal Number

The number of these men will be made known to the conference as soon as the latter has laid down the conditions of seniority, common to all armies, which determine a "professional soldier" within the meaning of the convention.

In 1921, out of 483,672 soldiers comprising the French Army stationed in Europe or France, 400,572 only were trained men. Under the legal statute now in force, the number of effectives liable to be stationed at home has been brought down to 163,000 trained men, out of 270,812, for home defense, to whom may be added 66,000 trained men, out of 69,824 men, constituting the "expeditionary force" stationed at home for the time being, whose essential duties for the defense and policing of oversea territories are defined.

Imbued with a steadfast and sincere desire for peace, and relying upon the agreement signed, France has thus of her own accord, effected since 1921 a reduction amounting at times when the expeditionary force is in the home territory, to 42 per cent of the forces immediately available for home defense, or to 60 per cent of these forces, assuming that in the hour of danger the expeditionary force should happen to be abroad.

Nor should that contingency be looked upon as in any way exceptional. For not only is the expeditionary force the normal reservoir for the relief of forces stationed overseas, and consequently comprising a considerable proportion of men on furlough or in process of changing station; but it also constitutes a reserve in the event of colonial troubles and is therefore liable, at any time, to have its constituent elements shipped abroad to distant lands.

Thus, in 1925-26, events in Morocco and the necessity of meeting in Syria the responsibilities involved in the mandate confided to France, required the use of 133,000 men in Morocco and 36,000 men in Syria.

Oversea Force Formed

These increased requirements had rendered necessary the sending of 72,500 men from home, and it was precisely these circumstances which led to the construction of the expeditionary force in the present organization of the French army.

The reduction is less considerable as regards the oversea forces, comprising on the one hand the expeditionary force as defined above, and on the other the troops permanently stationed overseas. These are forces of special nature, almost exclusively made up of professional soldiers and natives. For indeed the reduction to one year of the length of service for the French contingent, allows but a very inconsiderable proportion thereof to be detailed for oversea service, and the parallel reduction of the length of service for natives has entailed a substantial increase in the number of professionals to train and command such formations.

None the less, the sum total of the forces stationed overseas has been cut down appreciably, inasmuch as those forces, as compared with 312,312 men in 1921, have been reduced, under the present legal statute, to 237,363 men, 13,964 of whom are for service in the mandated territories.

This reduction, however, applied only to the troops stationed in certain territories where circumstances have rendered it possible. It should be observed, indeed, that several of these oversea territories are still undergoing a process of evolution, the outcome of which cannot yet be foreseen, but which will be attended by fluctuations involving variations in the matter of armaments.

Again, even assuming the possibility of collective international action taking place promptly enough to protect such oversea territories against attacks from without, it can hardly be relied on for police purposes.

Naval Tonnage Reduced

In the matter of naval armaments, the tonnage kept in commission by the French Navy in 1921 had been brought down by the elimination of obsolete units to about 500,000 tons, whereas it had exceeded 750,000 tons in 1914. Even so, this total of 500,000 tons represented more than the actual strength of the fleet. As a consequence of the suspension of construction during the war period, the French Navy found itself obliged in order to fulfill the responsibilities incumbent upon it to maintain in commission a high proportion of old vessels throughout that period, in fact, the entire French effort was directed toward supplying the needs of the allied armies, and the activities of the naval yards were restricted to the building of small craft in view of the anti-submarine campaign.

At the close of the war, even before the Washington Conference, the Government of the republic had definitely given up the idea of resuming the execution of their former programs; work was stopped on five capital ships actually laid down, and the construction of four ships voted by Parliament before the opening of hostilities was not undertaken.

Now, the fleet for defense purposes—light surface vessels and submarines—was so weakened as to be unable, in the near future, to fulfill its normal responsibilities. It was therefore a matter of urgency to build it up again. This was attempted by the program of 1924, the execution of which was to be completed in 1943. Its principles were based on estimated naval requirements from 1922 on, allowance being amply made for expectations aroused by the league covenant.

Notwithstanding the date thus prescribed, and having regard to the agreements which could be expected in the matter of the limitation of naval armaments, the government of the Republic later decided to slow down the rate of construction contemplated for the carrying out of this program; at the London Conference, the French representatives made unequivocal statements to this effect.

It was not without a lively feeling of regret that the government of the republic found it impossible to adhere completely to the system of limitation of the naval treaty of London: it expects the decisions made at the conference of 1932 to lead to a complete solution of the problem, and it still hopes that by that time a suitable arrangement will enable France and Italy in full agreement with the British commonwealth, to set forth their intentions in the matter of construction for the next few years in a temporary modus vivendi of a nature to facilitate the work of that conference.

Total Tonnage

On Jan. 1 of the present year, the global figure of total French tonnage in commission and under construction amounted to 628,603 Washington tons, distributed as follows:

Capital ships — subject to the Washington regulations 133,134 W T; not subject to the Washington regulations 52,791 W T.

Aircraft carriers—23,146 W T.

First class cruisers—124,424 W T (exclusive of the 12,538 W T of the Edgard Quinet).

Other light surface vessels—198,233 W T.

Submarines—97,875 W T.

Total—628,603 W T.

The experience of the French air forces has been the same as that of all the great powers. The development of the air service during the war and the extent of the technical progress achieved led to a complete reorganization of this arm as soon as the peace treaties were signed.

This reorganization was to have been carried out in several stages, the number of planes allotted to each tactical formation in the final organization being determined by programs separately drawn up for the military and naval air service and laid before the chambers in 1924 and 1925. The program of the military air service was approved by the Chamber of Deputies at the sitting of March 21, 1924. The program provided 2247 machines for the home forces and 180 machines for the air forces of the fleet. The effectives of air forces stationed in the oversea territories were not specified in the programs. They were to be fixed at a later period according to requirements, and subject to the available resources.

Air Program Delayed

They have already ceased to meet the new requirements of air defense, for they could not allow for the development of non-military aeronautics which can be subjected to no limitation whatever, and which constitute none the less one of the most important elements of the problem of air security. Furthermore the new possibilities opened up for aircraft by technical progress achieved, are leading most countries to institute an independent "air corps" upon which devolves the duty of insuring the security of their territories in the air.

However much their requirements may have increased, the Government of the republic was anxious above all to await possible general limitation of armaments and advanced the execution of its air program only to a small extent.

As regards the home forces, for instance, a bare beginning has been made in carrying out the program. In 1925, when it was drafted, the number of machines in service in the tactical units, exclusive of those in immediate reserves, was 1180 airplanes or seaplanes; at the present time, it does not exceed 1210, an increase of only 30 machines. As compared with the seven airships (aggregating a volume of 50,000 cubic meters) the French air service possessed in 1923, it now has but three of an aggregate volume of 10,500 meters.

Constituted after the war, the air forces of the fleet comprise but 62 machines.

Only in the case of the oversea forces has an increase, and this a comparatively small one, been effected in order to meet the special requirements of the more distant territories, requirements, moreover, which are but partly of a military character, and are at least as much in the nature of intercommunication and colonial administration. Such special requirements had been completely neglected down to 1923. At the present time the air forces stationed overseas are provided with 395 airplanes or seaplanes (exclusive of 46 sanitary planes), constituting an increase of but 50 units as compared with the corresponding numbers for 1923.

Such are the steps France has already taken voluntarily, pursuant to Article 8 of the covenant, towards the reduction and limitation of her armaments, which have thus been brought down to a level that appears to her strictly to represent the lowest point consistent with her national security in the present state of Europe and the world. She has taken this initiative without even waiting as she was entitled to do for the League to draw up the plans for such limitation and reduction. The Government of the republic has no doubt that the conference will assure itself that an equivalent effort has been made by all other governments, taking into account for each, the special circumstances it is called upon to meet.

Defense Motive Noted

The reductions effected in armaments by the Government of the republic emphasize the strictly defensive character imparted to them by the adhesion of France to the general act of arbitration. By that adhesion she has agreed once for all to make use of her forces for no other purpose than legitimate self-defense or operations of international police.

The conference faces a triple task of, first, to note and record the reductions of armament already accomplished; second, to require an equivalent effort of every country, with due regard to the special circumstances of each, and, third, to consider under what conditions further reductions are possible.

It is plainly to the interest of every government to prevent a competition in armaments which would be contrary to the spirit of the Pact for the Renunciation of War and to reduce the burden of armaments to the lowest possible point. Yet, if many states still feel bound to sacrifice large sums of money for their national defense at the expense of their prosperity, it is certainly not without profound reasons. Reduction of armaments implies confidence. Can that confidence be expected to prevail, so long as the feeling is abroad that in the eyes of many the problem is not so much one of organizing peace for the benefit of all, as of modifying the existing order for the benefit of a few, and so long as it is possible for some states to feel that the very existence conferred on them by the treaties is threatened. The decisions of the conference must be based on respect of the treaties.

Should an attempt be made, for instance, in the name of a theoretical principle of equality to modify the relative situation created by the provisions of Part V of the peace treaties, it would prove impossible to maintain the reductions already accomplished and still less practicable would become the central limitation of armaments. The problem is not one that may be considered solely from a technical standpoint. This, of course, was the procedure followed at the Washington and London conferences—conferences which dealt exclusively with naval armaments; solutions were sought by the application of arbitrary scales or ratios of reduction, and at the price of empirical adjustments. But, however valuable the results obtained at those two conferences may be, it may surely be observed that they examined only the special case of five navies, three of which, at least, have bases sufficiently distant from one another to assure to each country, in its own part of the world, complete security. However, the success attained was only partial, because after all, in the case of two of the participants in the London conference, it proved impossible to leave out of account conditions growing out of differences in geographical situation, with the resulting consequences in the matter of security.

Political Solution Needed

In reality it is now the entire international situation that must be altered. What must be found is a political solution. The Geneva protocol afforded a solution, in which arbitration, mutual assistance and the limitation of armaments were closely coördinated. It was deemed preferable to apply the system of the protocol only within local limits, or to carry out its principles only separately and intermittently.

Thus great expectations were based upon the development of arbitration. But important as arbitration may be for the enlightenment of public opinion as to the real intentions of opposing parties in case of conflict, it cannot alone suffice to ensure peace. Some penalty is also necessary for violations of a solemn pledge. The Government of the republic expresses the hope that the general act of arbitration based upon the principle of respect for the rules of international law, that is to say on the observance of conventions and treaties, and constituting the indispensable complement of the Pact for the Renunciation of War, will in the near future receive sufficiently

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numerous and unreserved indorsements. It would fain see the end of the opposition of those powers whose leanings are toward a policy of bilateral arbitration and conciliation agreements, to which, by reason of their very diversity, the same value cannot be ascribed in the present circumstances.

As to the local applications of the system closely coördinating arbitration, mutual assistance and reduction of armaments, they are now limited to the Locarno agreements. The latter represents an important step forward from which France immediately drew conclusions in the matter of her own armaments. These agreements, however, are the only ones of the kind at present in force, and their scope is restricted to a single region of Europe.

Now insecurity for one state means insecurity for all. The notion of neutrality in presence of an aggressor, hard as it is to justify even in theory since the coming into force of the League covenant and of the Pact of Paris is also inconsistent, with that real interdependence which, in the modern epoch, binds states more and more closely together.

One cannot deny, in the domain of politics a solidarity daily promised in the doman of economics. By reason of the dangers threatening the weaker or more exposed states, the general reduction of armaments lays upon the stronger or less threatened powers fresh responsibilities which they cannot elude. The government of the republic is convinced of the necessity of a security guaranteed to every state by assistance which should be mutual, effective and prompt. Nothing short of such assistance will avail to reduce these differences between the geographical situation and circumstances of the several countries, which constitute the chief obstacle in the way of simultaneous reduction of armaments. By such assistance alone can the League of Nations be given sufficient strength, material and moral, to prevent the launching of an aggression.

Committee Has Not Acted

The Government of the republic calls attention to the fact that the committee on arbitration and security instituted at the request of the eighth assembly of the League, has not yet dealt with the suggestion made by the assembly of inviting each state to indicate that in a particular case of a conflict breaking out, either all its forces or a certain part of its military, naval or air forces could forthwith intervene in the conflict to support the council's decisions or recommendations.

Of what use, indeed, will armaments be once they are limited and reduced? War having been outlawed, what will states do if war breaks out and a crime of aggression is committed? These are the essential questions to which the conference of 1932 must give definite answers if it is to succeed.

France stands ready to consider all general solutions, universal pledges of mutual assistance, combination of local agreements, constitution of international armed forces, or simultaneous recourse to these several systems. She asks for herself no unilateral guarantee. In contracting defensive agreements over the past 10 years, she has assumed, in a spirit of solidarity, and within the scope of Article 10 of the covenant, wide responsibilities for the guarantee of international order. But she cannot face alone such a task. Nothing but the coöperation of each and every state in the organization of peace can bring about any real progress towards the limitation and general reduction of armaments.

Conscious of having already accomplished, for their part, since the coming into force of the League Covenant, those reductions of armaments made possible by the improvement of conditions of security, in Europe, the Government of the Republic is prepared to extend its unqualified collaboration to any system for the general organization of peace which, involving definite pledges of effective mutual assistance in case of aggression would enable each state, as soon as the nature and promptness of this assistance has been specified, to determine the further reductions thus rendered possible.

For its part, the Government of the Republic will do its utmost at the conference of 1932 to assure the establishment of those conditions without which no further real progress can be effected. It is convinced that the conference will not let slip the great opportunity offered it and that it will ably acquit itself of what constitutes its real task: the organization of a solid and durable peace.

French Demand Clears Issue but Is Cause Of Some Regret in Geneva

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, July 22 — With France's maximum armament demands now flatly stated, the disarmament conference can proceed with frank recognition of the seriousness of the problem to be handled. Geneva opinion recognizes that the French memorandum is hardly the best preparation for Mr. Henry L. Stimson's disarmament mission in Europe, for next year's conference, nor for the Franco-German rapprochement which French statesmen so insistently demand.

Nevertheless it is felt the statement has cleared the air and done some good by destroying many illusions which Germany, Britain or the United States might build up regarding possible alterations in the French view. Now each of the powers has made its disarmament position plain and the decks are cleared for preparation.

The United States, replying first to the League's request for armament figures, indicated the Administration's eagerness to assist in furthering limitation armaments in order to promote economic recovery and stabilization of peace. Then British statesmen, in a policy defining the House of Commons debate, testified to a united desire of all parties in England to see a general armament reduction, perhaps as much as 25 per cent. They indicated that England is prepared to fling the full forces of its statesmanship into a preparatory fight for disarmament.

Germany also has explained its wish for "equality of armament" which on the surface means the right to re-arm, but more fundamentally means Germany's fervent wish to be released from the humiliating measures of disarmament imposed at Versailles. Once released from forced obligations, it is concluded modern Germany may not actually re-arm, and perhaps will accept voluntary obligation.

Signor Benito Mussolini, Premier, has proclaimed Italy's willingness to cut its forces to the lowest possible level, also accepted by its neighbors.

Now France in yesterday's memorandum repeats all its claims to high armaments, which every French Government has insisted upon consistently for more than a decade. Again the Quai d'Orsay makes a pointed attack upon Germany, emphasizing that the clause of the Versailles treaty which has largely produced the excesses of nationalism in Germany must be maintained.

The French even declare that only in so far as Germany is kept disarmed, can other nations consider stabilizing their own forces at the present high levels. Whatever regret the French memorandum may have aroused in the disarmament section of the League of Nations, it caused no surprise.

It is regretted the memorandum was issued in the midst of the critical negotiations in London, during which rapprochement between France and Germany offered the chief hope for permanent success, and the effects of the French memorandum in the German press are foreseen. Consolation is derived from the fact that the memorandum represents the maximum view, and political preparations now being pursued by Mr. Stimson and by British leaders, are hoped to cut these demands far below the present level.

As the French themselves insist, the problem is one of political preparation, increasing international solidarity, and mutual confidence. As these elements grow, through activities of the British-American statesmen, it is hoped French belief in the necessity of machine guns and airplanes will follow lines of French logic, and decrease.

LARGE FIRMS AGREE TO HOLD ASSETS TO HELP HOOVER PLAN

(Continued from Page 1)

key to the underlying difference between the French and American positions as regards German stability.

France Not Interested

Without in any way impugning French motives, it is frankly stated that France on the whole would prefer a socialistic Germany than a nationalistic one. It is in no sense inferred here that France is willing to stand by and see Germany collapse, but the fact remains that France is interested only in a small way in German business and credits.

The United States on the other hand has between $3,000,000,000 and $4,000,000,000 in loans and investments at stake in Germany. Great Britain has an appreciably smaller sum involved, but still many hundreds of millions more than France.

It is only natural, therefore, it is explained, that France should take the position that it is primarily up to the United States and Great Britain to take the lead and bear the brunt in stabilizing Germany. They have the far greater interest in German economy, and France holds it is up to them to carry the major portion of the cost, it is declared.

It is this background and these facts, it is explained here, that must be kept in mind in fully grasping France's position and its attitude throughout the current situation.

This is one of the basic reasons why the President sought and obtained the pledge of the New York bankers that they would not call in their German paper. Had that been done to an appreciable extent, it is declared, not only might a crash in Germany have been precipitated but persuading France to coöperate would have been seriously handicapped.

Morrow Stressed Need

As it is, by actually putting into effect an extensive credit backing through the New York bankers' gentleman's agreement, the President is in a strong position to ask for French and European coöperation. He is also able to command German coöperation as regards its banks, thus effectively halting the bank run there and calming the panic atmosphere that has been current there for some days.

In his discussions with the New York bankers on the situation, Mr. Morrow is understood to have stressed to them the urgent desirability of maintaining Germany's credits. By doing so, he is reported to have said, they would aid the present conservative Government in Germany to take steps to overcome the banking crisis and thus protect the security of the billions of dollars of American loans and investments.

By attempting to force collection at this time, Mr. Morrow held, only panic would ensue and political and economic collapse and chaos would be most likely to follow.

Confronted with this situation, it was stated, the New York bankers were perforce compelled to agree to the President's plan.

Mr. Morrow has been with the President since early Monday morning, the day the London Conference opened. He will remain at the White House throughout the negotiations, it was stated.

Mr. Charles G. Dawes, Ambassador to Britain, left the White House yesterday after a two-day stay. He sails today from New York for London, where he will take an active part in the President's efforts to aid Germany to regain her fiscal stability.

President Hoover's plan for stabilization of Germany's financial system as laid before the conference yesterday by Mr. Stimson, was simultaneously made public here by the State Department.

NEW PARK FOR BUFFALO FETE

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 21—Buffalo's centennial celebration in the summer of 1932 will be held on a proposed new park fronting Lake Erie, it was voted by the executive committee of the centennial group on July 17.

REICH PROBLEM HELD STRICTLY ECONOMIC ONE

Von Hindenburg's Plea to Hoover Pointed Out State of German Finances

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 21—The world once more sees a strictly economic question bringing the representatives of the leading nations to the council table. The German crisis is a matter of credits, gold and finance.

On June 20 President von Hindenburg, of Germany, in a note to President Hoover declared the Reichsbank had been compelled to give up one-third of its reserves and foreign exchanges. This development marked international doubt of Germany's soundness as a debtor. It reduced German reserves close to the legal minimum. President von Hindenburg raised the question of the safety of "heavy private obligations."

Of these "heavy private obligations" a great share are held by Americans. The United States is estimated to have about $2,000,000,000 invested in Germany. The von Hindenburg appeal was followed on the same day by President Hoover's proposal for a moratorium. The purpose was to relieve the credit burden on Germany temporarily, just as a similar step might be taken by creditors of an individual business man to keep him in business.

Pending culmination of the moratorium, a new international "run" started on the German financial system, threatening a complete debacle. Again gold was at the bottom of the event. Germany's gold had been drained to dangerous limits before. Publication of the Federal Reserve Board's monthly survey yesterday shows the event graphically. From May 31 to June 23 (the period just prior to the Hindenburg letter and the crisis on which President Hoover acted) the Reichsbank lost $230,000,000 in gold and $20,000,000 in foreign exchange (the equivalent of gold) "with the consequence," the bulletin says, "that its reserves were reduced close to the minimum required by law."

It was on June 24 that the United States, Great Britain, France and the Bank for International Settlements agreed to make the Reichsbank a short-term $100,000,000 loan. The loan was designed to stop the "run" on Germany. It was granted until July 16, but on July 13, at Basel, was renewed for three weeks.

Much of the German gold came to the United States. Some went to France. American gold stocks grew in June to the colossal sum of $4,954,000,000—nearly half the world's gold. France has more than $2,000,000,000 in gold—the rest of the world about $4,000,000,000. Total world gold stocks equal about $11,000,000,000.

During the period, the bulletin says, America's gold stocks were increased $200,000,000, of which $90,000,000 was added in one week, a record high for all time. It marked the withdrawal of short-term credits from Germany, says the bulletin.

The clinking gold in France's coffers gives it a position of great power in the present crisis. Germany has asked for an additional credit of $375,000,000 from the international banks; plus the consolidation of the short-term $100,000,000 loan; plus the moratorium. Because of France's supply of idle gold now in subterranean vaults in Paris, it could, if it would, grant the German demand.

The United States and England up to the present have not been willing to grant the credit; England partly because of the strain on its own pocketbook, America because, despite the unprecedented store of yellow wealth in its vaults, an international loan by America against such loan would be as unprecedented in America's policy, as the gold itself.

France, it is understood, might grant the credit if it received concessions of a political character from Germany. Pending the event, Dr. Heinrich Bruening, Chancellor, has decided to withdraw his plea for the $325,000,000 loan.

Now comes the latest American proposal, for a series of short-term loans.

POWERS COMBINE TO HELP GERMANY GET QUICK CREDITS

(Continued from Page 1)

cussed by the full conference tomorrow, at what is expected to be the concluding session. It is clear that the final plan will closely follow the lines which the American Administration, through Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, explained in Paris over the week-end, and later put before the conference.

It is perhaps an exaggeration to call it the "American plan," and this statement has caused great confusion between Mr. Stimson and the international correspondents who are attempting to explain in London the proceedings to the world. Thus at the very moment that the American Secretary of State denied he had presented any "plan" to the conference, the Department of State at Washington was publishing details of the "proposals."

Hitler Aim Criticized At Georgia Institute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ga., July 22—If Adolf Hitler, leader of the German Nationalists, comes into power as a result of the present political crisis, he will not be able to carry out the program upon which he bases his anti-government propaganda, in the opinion of Dr. Otto Nathan, German economist, who addressed the University of Georgia Institute of Public Affairs here last night.

Dr. Nathan reviewed the history of political parties in Germany, describing their organization and comparing them with similar organizations in the United States. He said that contrary to apparently general belief here, Herr Hitler's party is not socialistic nor progressive but in reality is reactionary.

The economist declared that in his opinion if Hitler comes to power he will be inclined to do just the things for which he is criticizing the present Government.

Dr. Nathan, describing Germany's present political situation, said the political parties which number more than 25 are principally built upon economic issues. The subject of reparations and Germany's financial plight is being made capital for the political leaders, he said.

"On the one hand the Government, he continued, "in order to borrow money from France to tide it over the present difficulty, is asked to grant political concessions which, if granted, will give more strength to the Hitlerites. If the concessions are not made, the money necessary to save the country from collapse cannot, apparently, be obtained from France."

PETITION OF RAILROAD DENIED IN CAROLINA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—The State Corporation Commission has dismissed the petition of the Atlantic & Yadkin Railroad to discontinue passenger train service on its 130-mile line between Sanford and Mount Airy, via Greensboro.

This action followed an all-day hearing on the proposal of the railroad, attended by rail executives and representatives from the cities and towns along the Atlantic & Yadkin's route.

GAMBLING CHECK URGED

MEXICO CITY, July 22 (By U. P.) —A proposal for regulating gambling throughout Mexico was submitted to the Department of Interior yesterday by Senator Rodolfo Loaiza of Sinaloa. The plan would supplant the present illicit gambling houses with regulated casinos in which government supervision would present impositioon on laborers, and would also prevent workingmen gambling while intoxicated.

WORLD COURT HEARS PLEA FOR CUSTOMS UNION

German Counsel Argues for Austrian Independence and Political Safety

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE, July 21—"If Austria were under any obligation to ask the consent of the Council of the League of Nations before undertaking any obligation which might affect Austria's liberty of action in economic, financial or political fields, as the upholders of the French case contend, Austria's independence would never have existed and Article 88 of the Treaty of St. Germain, instead of recognizing Austria's independence, would have nailed upon Austria a most complete dependence."

This was the case for the legality of the proposed Austro-German customs union which Dr. Victor Bruns, German counsel, presented to the World Court, which continued its hearing here today. He cited the Austrian declaration of sovereignty in the Geneva protocol, pointing out that the pledge to preserve independence is followed by a clause stating that "this undertaking shall not prevent Austria from maintaining, subject to the provisions of the Treaty of Saint Germain, its freedom in matters of customs, tariffs, and commercial or financial agreement, and in general in all matters relating to its economic régime or its commercial relations, providing always that it shall not violate its economic independence by granting to any state a special régime or exclusive advantage calculated to threaten this independence." The German standpoint is that this customs union project adds nothing to Austria's obligations.

On the other hand, Dr. Bruns pointed out that in the world today complete independence in a political or economic sense is impossible. All parties agree that a state's independence is not compromised as long as it can take decisions through its own organs within the framework of its treaty obligations. This is the case, he declared, in the proposed German-Austrian customs union since no common council is set up.

From a political viewpoint, Germany's contention may appear rather weak, as a German-Austrian customs union cannot be compared with, for instance, Belgium and Luxembourg and in view, especially, of the particular tendency toward an Anschluss, which, according to the French, might form an introduction to an absorption of the states of central Europe. From a purely juridical viewpoint, however—and that is what the World Court is solely concerned with—it would be difficult to provide a sufficient juridical reason for calling the German-Austrian customs union an infringement of Austrian independence while approving a customs union between Austria and Czechoslovakia, which has been advocated by France.

Land Bought by 'Walking Rod' Now Pennsylvania Game Preserve

Part of Reservation Includes Tract Secured in Treaty Between Sons of William Penn and Four Chieftains of Delaware Indians, the Original Claimants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Penna., July 21—"The Walking Purchase," a tract of land obtained from the Delaware Indians by the Penns, is included in 407 acres of new game territory south of the Lehigh and Delaware Rivers just acquired by the Pennsylvania State Game Commission.

Part of the reservation includes the land embraced in the treaty signed at Philadelphia between John Penn, Thomas Penn, sons of William Penn, and four of the Delaware Indian chieftains, granting the proprietaries the right to acquire "as much additional land as a man could walk over in a day and a half in the northwest direction, then by a right line to the Delaware River."

Mr. Timothy Smith and Mr. John Chapman made a preliminary walk while the council was in session and without the knowledge of the Indians. Chapman was surveyor and marked trees with a hatchet. When the appointed day came, according to the tradition, three famous walkers, Mr. Edward Marshall, Mr. James Yates and Mr. Solomon Jennings stood with their hands against a large chestnut tree, the starting point, near Wrightstown Meeting House. At sunrise the walkers started and went in a straight line, following the route previously laid out.

Along the Susquehanna Trail between Doylestown and Harrow stands a brown stone monument inscribed, "Edward Marshall, Walker for the Pens—1737." This is said to mark the spot where Marshall first stopped to drink water on the morning of his famous walk. At sunrise the next morning the walk was resumed and at 12 o'clock noon, Marshall, who alone held out, threw himself on the ground at full length reached forward as far as he could and grasped a sapling. This marked the end of the walk and was 61¾ miles from the starting point.

At a council of the chiefs held at Easton the Indians claimed the walk should have followed the Delaware River and that it was not fairly made. This incident marked the close of the friendship between the Delaware Indians and the white settlers, and later the Indians under the leadership of Mr. Isaac Still, left the region and marched away single file toward the Wabash. Thus passed from Pennsylvania the last of the tribe with which Penn made his famous treaty.

Peace Education Motion Rejected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, July 22—The motion of Miss Agnes Macphail, Progressive member, that for every $100 spent on war $1 should be spent on peace, was rejected yesterday by Parliament following a report from the Industrial and International Relations Committee of the House of Commons.

The report of the committee asserted that Canada spends no money on war and expenditures of the National Defense Department are not war expenditures.

The committee also declared that professorships and scholarships in Canadian universities to promote peace are not practicable, that books on interimperial and international relations should be added to the library of the Department of External Affairs and that continued support should be given by members of Parliament and the people generally to the League of Nations society in Canada.

The committee's report was concurred in after Miss Macphail and J. S. Woodsworth, Labor leader, had voiced a protest. "Defense when there is no war is really war in an inactive period, or a negative war," insisted Miss Macphail. She did not agree that there was a constitutional difficulty in spending money for peace education when money was being voted by Parliament for a royal military college, for cadet training and technical education.

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REHABILITATION OF STATE G. O. P. GETS UNDER WAY

Campaign for 1932 in View as Work of Organizing Councils Is Started

A campaign to rehabilitate the Republican Party in Massachusetts for active service in 1932 has been launched by the Republican State Committee.

The first task to be undertaken is to get the Republican Party out of the lethargy which, leaders say, has impeded its progress and interfered with its success. This is to be done by the organization of Republican councils in every state senatorial district outside of Boston.

The primary purpose of the campaign is explained by Amos L. Taylor, chairman of the Republican State Committee, as giving individuals a better opportunity to take active part in the work for party candidates as well as "coördinating all the different party activities."

The plan for establishing district councils was formulated by the chairman and vice-chairman of the state committee assisted by Mr. Louis K. Liggett and Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, members of the National Republican Committee from Massachusetts.

The district councils will number at least 100, Mr. Taylor's statement indicated. Membership will include two members of the state committee from each district, chairman of the Republican city or town committees, office holders in state, city or county, presidents of Republican clubs as well as outstanding business, professional and civic leaders.

Lucius E. Wilson of Albuquerque, N. M., formerly a director of Hoover-Curtis Clubs in 29 western states, will take an active part in expanding the work of the committee, Mr. Taylor said. Mr. Wilson, a graduate of the Detroit College of Law, has organized movements for new city governments and boards of trade in more than 100 cities. He was also president of the General Organization Company.

In announcing the campaign to organize and solidify the work of the Republican Party in Massachusetts, Mr. Taylor's statement indicated that the state committee was seeking "the election of an entire Republican ticket, both state and national, in 1932."

"This work can be done," the chairman's statement said, "more effectively, with better understanding, with less expense, diffusion of knowledge about the issues and the overwhelmingly important events now taking place generally, through the organization of the best independent and party thought in our communities for good government and real progress.

"One of the difficulties confronting a state-wide organization is that to be truly representative of the rank and file no state committee can be large enough and still be effective. Yet there are thousands of interested, conscientious and able citizens who desire to take a more active part in party work. To meet this situation the state committee proposed to organize a Republican District Council for each senatorial district (outside of Boston which may require a little different treatment) and it is believed that it will play an important part in solving party problems and disposing of party rewards—coördinating all the different party activities."

TELEPHONE COMPANY TO SPEND $2,608,362

The expenditure of $2,608,362 for construction and improvements in plant was authorized yesterday at the regular monthly meeting of the executive committee of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company. This amount was appropriated for central office equipment, exchange lines, toll lines, land, building, and rights of way, as well as the cost of hundreds of routine additions to plant in all parts of the company's territory during August.

Of this sum, $2,124,151 will be spent in Massachusetts alone from which Boston and vicinity will receive $159,460. Maine will receive $194,953 of the appropriation, Rhode Island $166,720, New Hampshire $83,081 and Vermont $39,457.

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SCHOONER ELSIE TO RACE THEBAUD

GLOUCESTER, Mass., July 22 (AP)—A race between the schooner Elsie, defender of 10 years ago and last of the veteran racing fishermen, with the Gertrude L. Thebaud, present international sailing champion of the North Atlantic, will be held late this summer, it was learned yesterday. The Elsie is at present on a cruise with a crew of sea scouts.

Gloucester expects the race to furnish the Thebaud with a shakedown and general tuning up for her expected meeting in October with the Canadian champion, Blue Nose. The Thebaud defeated the veteran Lunenberg salt banker off Gloucester last year, but word has reached here that the Canadians are far from discouraged and that plans are being made in the Maritime Provinces for a resumption of the competition.

Granite Shippers Protest Rate Rise

BURLINGTON, Vt., July 22 (AP)—New England shippers of granite and marble voiced their opinions on proposed freight rate changes on stone of all sorts yesterday at a public hearing before the New England Freight Association. The Vermont Marble Company and granite interests of Barre, Woodbury, Dummerston, Quincy, Mass., Concord, N. H., and Stonington and Sullivan, Maine, were represented.

Mr. Frank Van Umersen, chairman of the association, presided and most of the New England railroad interests were represented.

The shippers generally were not in accord with the proposed changes in rates. The Barre interests through their spokesman stated they would oppose all increases in rates out of Barre when the case comes before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

As to the hearing set for Sept. 15, when shippers and railroads from all parts of the country will be heard, it was voted that if only one hearing is held it be at Washington, but if there is to be two, one of them be held in New England.

Chain Store Taxes Proposed

A bill proposing to license and tax chain stores operating in Massachusetts was filed with the clerk of the House yesterday by the Liberal Civic League through the courtesy of Mr. Lemuel W. Standish, representative, of Stoneham.

Chains of five stores or less are exempt, according to the measure. Minimum taxation would be $750 and maximum $2700, according to the population of the municipalities in which the stores are located. Sponsors of the measure estimate that total revenue from this taxation might reach $5,000,000. They declare it to be in conformity with legislative policy, as lately confirmed in a case from Indiana by the United States Supreme Court.

Seventy-five per cent of all revenue derived from the proposed tax will revert back to the communities from which it was obtained, the bill provides, while the other 25 per cent will remain in the State treasury, available for any purpose. Petitions will be circulated for the signatures of those favorable to the passage of the law, it was announced.

STEPS OUTLINED TO REDUCE COST OF GOVERNMENT

Local Communities Urged to Make Better Use of Sources of Revenue

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, July 22—Five distinct steps should be taken to reduce the expense of local government through a more efficient organization of financial administration, according to the report today of a recent survey by the National Industrial Conference Board at the request of a civic organization. The report is considered of especial interest because of the work of the Mastick Commission, which is edeavoring to find sources of revenue to the State which will relieve real estate of some of the tax burden it now bears. Among other methods, a retail sales tax has been proposed.

The conference board report suggests that instead of finding new sources of revenue the following five points first be given consideration:

1. When considered from the standpoint of state taxation alone, real estate would appear to be carrying more than its proportionate share of the total tax burden, but a comparison of the revenues derived from the direct tax on property with the tax revenues originating from other sources, including federal, shows that the burden on New York property is not disproportionate.

2. Sources of revenue have been developed by the State which have checked the tendency toward increase of both the relative and the absolute burden on real estate.

3. The system now contains taxes capable of producing greater revenues which can be utilized to relieve real estate.

4. An extension of the net income tax to include unincorporated business concerns could be used to offset the loss resulting from the suggested abolition of the remnants of the personal property tax.

5. Instead of developing additional sources of revenue to relieve real estate immediately of a large proportion of its burden, steps should be taken to reduce the expenditures of the local governments through a more efficient organization of their financial administration.

A more centralized administration, the report continues, should result in greater equality in the real estate tax burden and lower administrative costs. After this adjustment has been made, the tax system might be revised with a view to decreasing the burden on real estate, if found necessary.

The demand for additional revenues in New York State, the report says, arises from the increase in expenditures for education and highways, the burden for which is being shifted from the local governments to the State.

On the Esplanade

1. March, "Blue White" ..... Schmidt
2. Minuet, "The Clock" Symphony ..... Haydn
3. Largo from the "New World" Symphony ..... Dvořák
4. Overture, "Poet and Peasant" ..... Suppe
5. Finale of "Scheherazade" ..... Rimsky-Korsakov
6. "Ave Maria" ..... Bach-Gounod (Solo Violin, M. Gaston Elcus)
7. Victor Herbert Favorites ..... Arranged by Sanford
8. "American Fantasy" ..... Herbert

Monitor News on Air Daily From WHDH

AROUND the world of news in 15 minutes is featured by The Christian Science Monitor in its daily broadcast from Station WHDH (361 meters-830 kilocycles). This program, entitled "The Monitor Views the News," is given each week day at 6:30 p. m. (E. D. S. T.)

Honesty Called Electoral Panacea

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OLD ORCHARD, Me., July 22—Honesty in government, always essential, is indispensable to counteract present lawless tendencies, Mr. William R. Pattangall, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Maine, said in an address here today before a gathering of Methodists.

Mr. Pattangall told the audience that honest Government is based on honest politics which springs from honest leadership. In turn, he said, an honest electorate begets honest leadership.

The Chief Justice added that honesty means more than financial rectitude, that it includes sincerity, honor, courage, self-denial, justice and the ability to see both sides or all sides of every problem and to distinguish right.

Mr. Pattangall also stated that honesty applied to the problems of government would solve them all. He says that under an honest government, sectionalism, class distinction, favoritism, all disappear with actual financial corruption and that an honest government protects the person and property of its citizens and insures to each of them the enjoyment of life, liberty, the pursuit of happiness and the largest measure of freedom consistent with the public good.

EVENTS TONIGHT

American Hotel Association: Clambake and dance, Pemberton Inn, evening.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Children's Museum of Boston: Laboratory meeting, Summer Natu.e Lore Club, 10; "Mexico, Our Nearest Neighbor," motion picture, 2 and 3; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Chinese and Japanese Galleries, Mrs. Tomita, 11.

American Hotel Association: Business session, ballroom, Hotel Statler, 9:30; golf tournament, Commonwealth Country Club, 11; luncheon, Hotel Somerset and sightseeing tour, 12:30.

Hotel Statler: Luncheon, Lions Club, Parlor C.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Open weekdays except Mondays, when the Museum is closed. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Mondays at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions. Modern French paintings lent by John T. Spaulding; loan exhibition of water colors by Winslow Homer; early Italian engravings; nineteenth century landscapes and seascapes; bookplates by Sidney Lawton Smith; British mezzotint portraits; chiaroscuro woodcuts. Stencil designs by Thomas A. Fox.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. English water colors of the early nineteenth century, including examples by Turner and Ruskin; French drawings. Prints by great masters from the fifteenth to the nineteenth centuries, including works of Mantegna, Durer, Rembrandt, Whistler, Meryon and Daumier. Throughout the summer.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4; admission fee 25c; Sundays from 1 to 4, admission free.

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—In the Treasure Room, material illustrating the history of bookmaking. Through the summer.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmsted Park, Jamaica Plain—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays and holidays, 1:30 to 5. Special loan exhibit of gifts from the Princess Kalyml Songkla of Siam to the Park School, Brookline, including toys, brassware, basketry and musical instruments. New collection of Javanese objects, including painted wooden dolls, nobles and dancing girl, and tea set made of cloves. Throughout the summer.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 579 Boylston Street—Colonial portraits and old ship paintings.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—General summer exhibition.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Summer exhibit of paintings, miniatures, sculpture and etchings.

Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park Street—Summer exhibition.

Goodman-Walker Print Shop, 607 Boylston Street—Contemporary etchings and old master prints.

Schervee Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Etchings and engravings about ships and the sea.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor

BEER PROPOSAL CALLED ABSURD ON FACE OF IT

Educators Declare Legalization Could Never Aid Prosperity

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, July 22 — Propaganda from various sources urging beer as an aid to business was recently brought to a focus by Augustus Busch, former St. Louis brewer, who recently advertised as follows:

"Nothing would contribute more to relieve the unemployment situation, restore business confidence and stability and be more conducive to the public health, its morals and welfare, than to again make it possible for the great American nation to enjoy as its national beverage pure and wholesome 4 per cent beer."

Thereupon the American Business Men's Prohibition Foundation sent out the following inquiry: "Would the relegalizing of 4 per cent beer and the restoration of the brewing industry on the old-time basis bring back immediate prosperity?"

The inquiry was directed to heads of departments of commerce and business administration in colleges and to college presidents. The replies were almost unanimous against the return of beer as a prosperity factor, according to the foundation. A compendium of replies are quoted as follows:

Mr. William H. Spencer, dean, school of commerce and administration, University of Chicago: "It is incredible that the return of 4 per cent beer should have any effect for the good on the business and economic situation."

Mr. C. S. Marsh, dean, school of business administration, University of Buffalo: "The statement of Mr. Busch is typical of much of the hokum being issued by advocates of restored booze. Reopening the breweries would, of course, do something to relieve unemployment but his other claims are nonsense."

Mr. C. E. Griffin, dean, school of business administration, University of Michigan: "I decidedly cannot agree with the line of his argument. I believe that a restoration of beer to its former legal status would have a bad effect upon business stability."

Mr. J. F. Pyle, dean Robert A. Johnston college of business administration, Marquette University:

"The belief that the relegalization of alcoholic beer would bring about the results mentioned in the quotation is fallacious. The dairy and soft-drink industries would likely suffer more than others would be improved."

Mr. A. G. Taylor, head of school of economics and business administration of the College of William and Mary:

"The relegalization of alcoholic beer . . . has no more possibilities for relieving unemployment than any other form of social waste."

Mr. L. E. Hoffman, acting dean, colege of commerce and finance, Drake University:

"From an economic standpoint, there is absolutely nothing in the contention that a revival of liquor manufacturing in the United States would bring about a return of our prosperity."

Mr. George W. Harris, director, school of business, Baylor University:

"The . . . number who would receive jobs would be very small compared to the number whose earning power would be weakened by the consumption of his beer."

Mr. E. T. Towne, dean, school of commerce, University of North Dakota:

"The wet claim that 'nothing would contribute more than relegalizing 4 per cent beer to relieve the unemployment situation, restore business confidence,' etc., is utterly absurd. There is no foundation whatever for any such statement."

Mr. Robert C. Line, dean, school of business administration, State University, Montana:

"It would seem to me that any statement that, 'nothing would contribute more to relieve the unemployment situation . . . than to again make it possible . . . to enjoy . . . 4 per cent beer . . .', is not only untrue but ludicrous."

Mr. B. F. Brown, dean, school of science and business, North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering:

"I should think the relegalization of alcoholic beer might restore business confidence and stability in the brewery industry, but so far as bringing business confidence to that portion of the business world which is creating commodities of a benefit to the human race, I should think it might well bring despair."

Mr. Charles L. Raper, dean, college of business administration, Syracuse University:

"Big and complicated question. I do not have sufficient facts upon which to make a worth-while answer."

Mr. J. T. Madden, dean, school of commerce, accounts and finance, New York University:

"There is nothing wrong or harmful in 4 per cent beer."

From college presidents came these replies:

Mr. George B. Cutten, president, Colgate University:

"Mr. Busch's open letter is so foolish that it seems to be unnecessary to make any answer to it."

Mr. William Judson Boone, president, College of Idaho:

"My observation and experience would lead me to present an 'Open Letter to the American People,' the 'nub' of which would read the same as that of Mr. Busch, excepting that I would substitute for the word 'more' the word, 'less.' The first four words underscored would read, 'Nothing would contribute less, etc.'"

Mr. King Vivion, president, Southwestern University:

"Such a statement as Mr. Busch makes . . . is hardly worthy of consideration."

Mr. Carl G. Doney, president, Willemetto University:

"You cannot strengthen a nation by weakening its citizens; Mr. Busch's letter is simply silly."

Mr. Charles W. Flint, president, Syracuse University:

"Who will buy the bulk of the relegalized beer? Where will they save for this purpose?"

Mr. Robert Williams, president, Ohio Northern University:

"I disagree with Mr. Busch."

Mr. Leslie R. Marston, president, Greenville College:

"No! The return of beer would prove a moral and economic calamity and set America back 50 years."

Mr. Rees Edgar Tulloss, president, Wittenberg College:

"The statement by Mr. Busch indicates an utter lack of appreciation of the factors which are involved in the present depression."

Mr. Donald J. Cowling, president, Carlton College: "No!"

$2,000,000 Brewery Caught In New York Raider's Net

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, July 22—Following several weeks of investigation, prohibition agents here raided the building at 262-266 Tenth Avenue yesterday and found a large and completely equipped brewery, with 30,000 gallons of beer in its vats. Four men found in the premises were arrested.

The raiders said they found eight fermenting vats and 33 storage vats, each of 25,000 gallons capacity, as well as several thousand barrels and a complete bottling plant. The vats in the basement of the plant were arranged to connect with the sewers, they said, and when the raid began their contents were released to drain into the sewers as rapidly as possible.

Martin O. Hanson, deputy prohibition administrator, who led the raid said the total value of the plant could be conservatively placed at between $1,500,000 and $2,000,000, members of the raiding party said it was the most completely equipped brewery of any raided here in recent years.

COL. ANDREW TALKS TO WOMEN

A luncheon was held today by the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts, at their clubhouse, 46 Beacon Street, in honor of Col. A. Platt Andrew (R.), Representative from Massachusetts, who has recently returned from a five-weeks tour of Russia. Colonel Andrew spoke on his experiences in the Soviet Republic.

RECESS FOR GARDNER MUSEUM

The Isabella Stuart Gardner Museum, at Fenway Court, Boston, will be closed during the month of August, and will reopen September 1, on its customary schedule, it is announced.

BETTER ETHICS ADVOCATED IN HOTEL METHODS

Agreements Held Desirable by Speakers at National Convention

Elimination of unethical hotel practices by agreements among members of local hotel associations was proposed by Mr. J. H. Combs, secretary of the Retail Merchants' Board, Toledo, Ohio, who addressed the convention of the American Hotel Association at the Copley-Plaza Hotel today.

He pointed out as unethical the practice of extending to wives of salesmen patronizing a certain hotel, the privilege of staying at the hotel without expense. He said the same of the practice by which a manager of a hotel promises to supply a number of free rooms to the convention using his hotel.

Through the local hotel association, Mr. Combs said, agreements could be made to stop these practices, which work to the detriment of hotels which do not use those methods to obtain guests.

He told of the success of trade agreements in the retail merchant business and added that such action could be taken much more easily in the hotel business because hotels are fewer in number and easier to control than the vast number of retail stores.

Mr. Combs referred to protection against bad-check passers, saying that definite action is needed to counteract this practice which he said cost hotels, banks and other business houses approximately $400,000,000 during 1930.

"I believe," he said, "there is a similarity of purpose and a mutual understanding that will surely lead to a cooperative movement of vast proportion between hotels, banks and merchants to protect themselves."

Mr. Phil Lins, president of the Ohio Hotel Association, reported on the work being done in his State to eliminate unethical practices, as proposed by Mr. Combs.

Mr. Walter L. Gregory, chairman of the commission's committee, discussing unethical hotel methods throughout the country, said that these practices do not bring more business, because other hotels counteract the advantages gained by taking other action.

Mr. John Courtney of the hotel association, Cornell University, reported to the association on a survey made of the costs of hotel operations.

Mr. Ralph Hitz, chairman of the standardized accounting committee, who was elected president of the Hotel Men's Mutual Benefit Association yesterday, and Mr. Eugene G. Eppley, chairman of the depreciation committee, also read reports. Prof. Charles E. Marlies, College of the City of New York, addressed the convention on "Chemistry in the Field of Hotel Supplies."

The afternoon session was opened by Mayor James M. Curley of Boston, after which reports of committees and election of officers were scheduled.

The American Hotel Association yesterday repledged itself to support President Hoover in meeting the economic issues of the day. A letter in appreciation of his message to Mr. Thomas D. Green, president of the association, informed him of this action by the organization.

CITY OFFICES GIVE $21,521 FOR JOBLESS

Mayor James M. Curley announced today that seven departments of the the city government of Boston had contributed up to July 15 $21,521.77 for the relief of the unemployed in Boston. This money has been turned over to the Public Welfare Department for disbursement.

The contributions were: Public Works Department, $8,592.27; Police Department, $6281; Fire Department, $4704; Park Department, $1018; Mayor's office, $400; Law Department, $300 and Building Department, $286.80.

JOB REPORT SENT TO CAPITAL

Fifty copies of the "Final Report of the Massachusetts Committee on Unemployment" have been forwarded to the President's Emergency Committee for Employment in Washington for distribution among the chairmen and other officials of state committees throughout the United States.

When 'Rosie' Tripped Into the Ring The Pet Show Ceased to Be a Contest

"Rosie," the monkey, "captured the spot light" from the 50 entries in the children's pet animal show, which was held at the Choate Burnham Playground, South Boston, yesterday.

Yet "Rosie," who won the first prize in the miscellaneous class, was not the strangest pet exhibited, for the entries ranged from goldfish to sparrows, with a multitude of cats and dogs, turtles, a white rat, white mice, a rabbit and three pigeons also competing for prizes.

The competition was lively, and it was only after great deliberation that a gray tiger cat, owned by Edward Walsh, won first prize in the cat section and Katherine Wilson's Scotch terrier received the first prize rosette in the dog class.

Not one of the 50 entries went home disappointed. Each one received a suitable prize, such as a chain, collar, a china dog or cat, or perhaps a glass turtle.

More than 150 children looked on as the prizes were awarded, and they were as interested as any audience at an exhibit of thoroughbreds.

The show was held under the direction of Miss Lillian C. Crowley, supervisor of the playground. The prizes were awarded by the Merwin Memorial Free Clinic for Animals connected with the Boston Work Horse Relief Association. Mr. James T. Gilligan, director of the association, was the judge.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy and cooler tonight; Thursday fair; moderate west winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Generally fair tonight and Thursday, except probably showers in extreme north portion; not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts: Generally fair tonight and Thursday; cooler in extreme north portion tonight.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Generally fair tonight and Thursday; little change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, north of Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh west winds and generally fair weather tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. July22	Max. July21		8 a.m. July22	Max. July21
Atlantic City	72	82	Nantucket	72	76
Bismarck, N.D.	66	90	New Orleans	80	92
Boston	64	74	New York	70	88
Buffalo	80	87	Norfolk, Va.	74	92
Calgary	54		North Platte	62	100
Charleston	78	92	Philadelphia	72	90
Chicago	70	90	Phoenix, Ariz.	80	108
Cincinnati	72	78	Pittsburgh	68	76
Denver	68	94	Portland, Me.	66	88
Eastport, Me.	58	72	Raleigh	74	92
Hatteras	78	78	St. Louis	76	92
Helena, Mont.	66	102	St. Paul	62	84
Huron, S. D.	64	92	Salt Lake City	76	102
Jacksonville	80	92	San Francisco	56	66
Kansas City	78	92	Santa Fe, N.M.	62	82
Key West	84	88	Seattle	56	72
Los Angeles	70	90	Tampa	84	92
Memphis	76	86	Washington	72	94
Miami, Fla.	80	88	Wichita, Kan.	72	90
Montreal	64	82	Williston, N.D.	70	96

High Tides at Boston

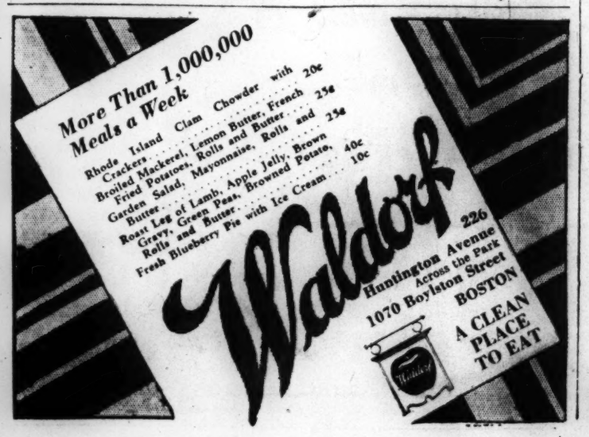
Wednesday 5:37 p. m., Thursday 6:29 a. m. Height of tides 9.9 feet, 8.8 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:45 p. m.

BOOK OF INFORMATION FOR TOURISTS ISSUED

A booklet entitled, "A Directory of Stopping Places in Massachusetts for Tourists and Vacationists," has been issued by the Massachusetts Industrial Commission. The publication, for the benefit of visitors to the Commonwealth, lists hotels, tourist homes, summer camps for boys and girls, golf clubs, yacht clubs, and other recreational centers.

The booklets may be secured without charge by applying to the Massachusetts Industrial Commission, Room 482, State House, Boston; they will also be available at chambers of commerce, tourist information booths and hotels in this section.


More Than 1,000,000 Meals a Week
Rhode Island Clam Chowder with Crackers 20c
Broiled Mackerel, Lemon Butter, French Fried Potatoes, Rolls and Butter 25c
Garden Salad, Mayonnaise, Rolls and Butter 25c
Roast Leg of Lamb, Apple Jelly, Brown Gravy, Green Peas, Browned Potato, Rolls and Butter 40c
Fresh Blueberry Pie with Ice Cream 10c
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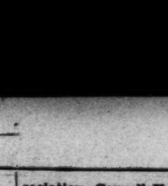

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BOSTON

DESIRE GROWS TO REMOVE BAN ON ORIENTALS

Pacific Coast Leads Effort to Put Immigration on Quota Basis

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, July 22—Powerful Pacific coast interests, representing both capital and labor, are moving to put Japanese immigration on a non-discriminatory basis that will heal one of the most serious menaces to good relations in the present American foreign policy.

Seven years after congressional abrogation in 1924 of the famous "gentlemen's agreement," prominent spokesmen of the West Coast have come to the conclusion that Japanese immigration can be put on the same type of non-discriminatory quota restriction as that from Europe, thereby removing a rankling sense of injury to Japanese pride and good will, and at the same time restricting Japanese immigration even more effectively than at present.

The changed viewpoint in the West is said to have developed during the calming lapse of time following the agitation and apprehensions of 1924. It is the same kind of soothing interval, and the development of a new situation, it is asserted, that has changed the former hostility toward Chinese coolie laborers in California to the present cordial good will toward the Chinese mercantile and professional classes. Added to this has been a period of study of the proposed quota system, as advocated by the State and Labor Departments, and frequent annual meetings of inter-racial representatives in the Pan-Pacific conferences at which the Japanese point of view has been powerfully presented.

Meeting on July 31

On July 31 the important immigration committee of the United States Chamber of Commerce meets here to discuss the single proposal that it shall recommend to the national chamber that the discrimination against Japan in the United States immigration policy be removed. It is significant that the leading proponents for the change are members from the West Coast. Mr. Wallace M. Alexander, chairman of the board of directors, Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd., San Francisco, prominent shipping man and Hawaiian planter, is one member of the committee; Mr. Arthur S. Bent, Bent Brothers, Inc., Los Angeles, and Mr. J. J. Donovan, vice-president, Bloedel, Donovan Lumber Mills, Bellingham, Wash., are others on a committee of 14.

The resolution before the committee was sent to it for consideration by the national chamber. It is again significant that this resolution was originally introduced by Pacific coast business men, namely the Portland (Oregon) Chamber of Commerce.

While organized business will favor the step under the lead of the Pacific coast, organized labor will also be represented. Mr. William Green, head of the American Federation of Labor, has been invited to the committee meeting. Mr. Paul Scharenberg, president of the California State Federation of Labor, who attended a recent pan-Pacific conference, is said to favor putting Oriental immigration under the National Origins quota system, on the assumption that it will remove a focus of international disturbance from United States-Japanese relations, while providing no increase in number of Oriental laborers admitted.

Administration in Accord

The new attitude toward the whole matter on the Pacific coast, as brought to the national chamber at its last meeting, is a reflection of what has long been been felt by the Administration. The State Department has repeatedly protested that discrimination against Japanese was a needless and gratuitous affront to a friendly power. Mr. James J. Davis, in his final report as Secretary of Labor, went into the matter at length, to show that if the same quota system were now applied to Japan and China as to Europe, immigration under the national origins plan would be practically unchanged from the present. Advocates of the change assert that improved cooperation with Japan arising from the alteration would actually reduce the number of Orientals making surreptitious and illegal entries.

The Californians who favor the change are moved by a combination of economic and altruistic motives. Better reations with the Orient, it is declared, would result, and in modern business better relations mean better trade. At present, it is asserted, American prestige in the Far East has suffered from the discriminatory act of Congress. United States foreign trade with China in the last seven years has averaged (exports and imports) $248,268,857 per year. With Japan it has averaged $619,343,386. Many business men who favor removal of discrimination assert that the quota system would practically guarantee against admittance of Oriental laborers, while considerably enlarging the volume of United States trade in Japan and China.

The 1924 immigration law excluded from the United States as immigrants aliens "ineligible to citizenship." Under the naturalization laws only whites and Africans are eligible to citizenship, so that this legislation absolutely barred Orientals. The Japanese resented the law particularly, because previous legislation, still in effect, already had closed the doors to workers from all eastern countries, except Japanese. Until 1924, the so-called "gentlemen's agreement" with Japan had effectively barred Japanese laborers. The Japanese regarded the law as implying that Orientals were inferior to whites, and the whole incident strained the relations between the two countries. Bitterness still is felt in Japan on the subject.

If the Orient were put under a quota, like European countries, it is stated, Japan would have a quota of only 185, and China of only 105, for there were only about 110,000 Japanese and 61,000 Chinese in the United States, according to the 1920 census. Under the same administrative authority exercised by United States consuls abroad at present to block the admission of any alien "liable to become a public charge," it is asserted that Oriental laborers could be absolutely barred under a quota system, just as they are at present. The new law would, of course, permit entry of ministers, professional men, students and the like, but these are all allowed admission at present.

Furthermore, under consular authority, a great proportion of the quota number, if not all, would be allocated to whites coming from the Orient. At present, the law permits entry of 100 whites from China and 100 from Japan annually, and applications outnumber those permitted entry about four to one. It is being argued, accordingly, that the United States has much to gain in good will, and possibly trade, and nothing to lose by a transition from discriminatory immigration restriction to non-discriminatory restriction.

Canadian Railways Cut Officers' Pay

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, July 22—A resolution for a reduction of 10 per cent in the salaries of all officers of the Canadian National Railways was passed in Montreal by the board of directors of the railway, it was announced yesterday by Mr. R. J. Manion, Minister of Railways and Canals.

Parliament was discussing the third report of the Committee on Railways and Shipping when Mr. Manion made the announcement. He had been advised that the reduction would take place on Aug. 1 and extend for a period of 10 months, affecting those receiving salaries greater than $3600 a year, but not any who were working under a wage agreement.

Such a move, Mr. Manion said, was in line with the committee's recommendation of general curtailment of expenditures. It was admitted by all who had studied the facts that "a very serious railway situation" existed in Canada, he continued. The Canadian National Railway's interest bill was $1,000,000 a week, "and it does not look as though the road will pay very much of it this year."

The railroad's revenues, he explained, were $46,000,000 lower than during 1929 and the road had failed by $30,000,000 in 1930 to meet its interest charges to the people who held its bonds, and the Dominion was forced to advance this sum. "Our whole economic structure depends on the solution of our railway problems," declared the minister.

Referring to a second recommendation of the committee that serious consideration be given to the abandonment of the merchant marine, Mr. R. B. Bennett, the Prime Minister, and Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, Liberal leader, agreed that, with the exception of the Canada-West Indies service, all merchant ships should be disposed of.

Department Affirms Legality of Dry Law

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, July 22—The Department of Justice opposes any further attempt to test the constitutionality of prohibition. It has filed a brief in opposition to a petition presented in the Supreme Court by John Garcia, asking a review of a decision by the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals in the fifth circuit. Garcia was convicted in District Court on four counts of an indictment, charging manufacture and possession of liquor and possession of property designed for manufacture. In his petition for review of the case, the court is asked to decide whether the petitioner's motion in arrest of judgment, based on the ground that the Eighteenth Amendment was unconstitutional, was properly overruled.

Regarding the point as to the legality of the Eighteenth Amendment the Department brief shows that its constitutionality and that of the National Prohibition Act were recently considered in two separate cases, and decisions sustaining the legality of the amendment and the prohibition act were affirmed, and "no adequate reason is presented by petitioner why the subject should again be reviewed."

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

R. Armour, New York, N. Y.
Estelle Armour, New York, N. Y.
Enoch B. Nelson, Haverhill, Mass.
Mrs. A. L. Moll, Barto, Penna.
A. L. Moll, Barto, Penna.
Mary B. LaRochelle, Berlin, N. H.
Rose Metzler, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Shirley Plapinger, Bronx, N. Y.
Anna Pelser, Hartford, Conn.
R Otis Yoder, Angola, Ind.
Mrs. Charles B. Kemp, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. H. Plapinger, New York, N. Y.
Harry Rosenstein, Dorchester, Mass.
Vernon D. LeRoy, Streator, Ill.
Mrs. Vernon D. LeRoy, Streator, Ill.
Mrs. Coralie R. Fair, Indianapolis, Ind.
Anthony E. Geraci, Chicago, Ill.
Lucille M. Cobb, Elyria, Ohio.
Miss Helen A. Schnenemann, Elyria, Ohio.
Mrs. Eleanor B. Winch, Norwich, England.

BURMESE REBELS SENTENCED

THARAWADDY, Burma, July 21 (AP)—A special tribunal trying the second group of persons accused in connection with the Tharawaddy rebellion of several months ago today sentenced three to capital punishment, 45 to deportation and acquitted 27.

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Here Is a 'Comet' on Wheels

NEW GERMAN "TRAIN" ©IB
This Propeller-Driven, Streamlined Coach Averages 109 Miles Per Hour Between Hamburg and Berlin.

'Zeppelin on Rails' Flashes Along At Twice Speed of Fastest Train

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—Flashing along the railroad at a speed often exceeding 130 miles an hour, the new German aluminum "flying saloon" or "Zeppelin on rails" covered the distance between Hamburg and Berlin on its maiden journey at twice the speed of the fastest express train.

Curves were smoothly rounded and stations passed at lower speeds, but still the average speed was 109 miles an hour. The trial was deemed highly successful, and a new form of high-speed travel seems to have appeared on the horizon.

The "flying saloon" has been built by a German engineer, Herrr Kruckenberg, formerly associated with the Schütte-Lanz Airship Company. It is driven by a 500-horsepower engine and propeller. The coach, which is about 85 feet long, has two pairs of wheels, with axles 65 feet apart, and can carry 40 passengers in two compartments. The driver sits in a raised cabin and the whole coach is very carefully streamlined.

The trial was made in the early hours of the morning. The guests took their seats in the graceful, silver, rather fish-like "train." There was a whir of the propeller, the brakes were released and the "flying saloon" sprang forward with tremendous acceleration. In a moment a speed of 65 miles an hour had been reached and 100 miles a hour in two minutes. A secret method of springing makes the compartments practically free from vibration and swaying. Some passengers declared that when they shut their eyes at full speed, they hardly knew they were moving.

FAULTS IN CRUISERS STILL BEING STUDIED

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, July 22—The Navy Department will not be able to say whether cracked stern-post castings discovered on five of eight new cruisers were due to faulty design or to faulty castings until the investigation by Rear Admiral George H. Rock, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, is completed, Charles Francis Adams, Secretary of the Navy, said yesterday.

Asked about the excessive rolling of the cruisers, he replied that the ships were designed with a low center of gravity so as to be stable if damaged below the water line. All of the cruisers fired excellently in gunnery practices despite the rolling, Adams said.

Harnessing Carolina Rivers To Speed Era of Electricity

Dr. W. F. Foster, Designer of Hydro Generators, Says Impounding of Streams Will Conserve Power and Safeguard Prosperity

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—Dr. W. E. Foster of Schenectady, N. Y., whose developments in the field of electrical engineering, have brought him the coveted Lamme medal, believes the future will see even greater hydro-electric power developments in the Carolinas.

The engineer, who is designer of the Muscle Shoals (Ala.) generators, and of many others in use in the Carolinas, expressed this opinion while attending the summer convention of the American Institute of Electrical Engineering, in session at Asheville.

"The more a stream is used," Mr. Foster said, "the better it gets because dams built along a stream regulate its flow, and an even flow over the dams is necessary for an even flow of current over the wires.

"More dams and electrical development along a river means more storage space, which prevents floods and conserves water for use in drought periods. A single plant on a river might have to close during a dry spell, while one on a river with many developments could keep going because of the many storage reservoirs," Mr. Foster continued.

"When we first started out hydro-electric generators were only 65 per cent efficient; that is, we got only 65 per cent of the power in the water turned into electricity. Now they are more than 90 per cent efficient, and I doubt if more than slight improvement can be made in this."

Dr. Foster predicted that both steam and hydroelectric power will continue to be produced in this section of the South. Steam power, he explained, is needed in any system to supplement water power, and in some cases it is cheaper because a steam plant can be built without expense for dams.

Increased uses of electricity in the home, through sale of new inventions, will help materially in bringing back prosperity, said Everett S. Lee, of Schenectady, N. Y., who led a discussion on that subject.

"Of course, there will be greatly increased uses of electricity in industry, but the great field is in the sale of new electrical devices to the people, because there are more people. There is plenty of money if we can find something the public wants to buy.

"In the past we have produced the radio and the electric refrigerator. In the future we expect to offer inventions the people do not have now, just as we now have things we did not have before," Mr. Lee said.

NEW WILLYS-OVERLAND OFFICIAL

Harry B. Harper has been elected vice-president in charge of sales of the Willys-Overland Company, effective Aug. 1. Mr. Harper recently has been associated with Air-Way Electric Appliance Company.

SEE THE BEAUTIFUL FORD DE LUXE BODIES

SPECIAL DISPLAY OF SIX NEWEST DE LUXE CARS AT SHOWROOMS OF FORD DEALERS

LOW SWEEPING LINES AND CHOICE OF COLORS. SAFETY GLASS. ROOMY, ATTRACTIVE INTERIORS AND RICH UPHOLSTERY. NEW, LONGER, WIDER BODIES WITH SLANTING WINDSHIELDS. OUTSTANDING BEAUTY, STYLE, COMFORT, SAFETY AND PERFORMANCE AT AN UNUSUALLY LOW PRICE.

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WORK IS BEGUN ON LIBRARY FOR ATLANTA SCHOOL

New Building Will Be Used by University and Other Negro Colleges

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTA, Ga.—Ground has been broken for the Atlanta University Library, which is designed to provide a cultural center for the university and the two affiliated schools, Morehouse College and Spelman College, as well as other Negro institutions of higher learning in Atlanta. Plans for the building have been drawn by James Gamble Rogers, architects for Yale, Northwestern and other American universities. Contract for the construction has been let to Barge-Thompson Company of Atlanta.

The new library, which has been made possible by a grant from the General Education Board, will cost about $300,000 to construct and equip. In accordance with the terms of the gift, it is the aim and purpose of Atlanta University to make the library serve not only Atlanta University and affiliated colleges, but the other institutions of higher learning in Atlanta, namely Morris Brown University, Clark University and Gammon Theological Seminary, which may enter into coöperative arrangements with Atlanta University for the use of the library.

The library will be built on a tract of land recently acquired by the university, adjacent to both Spelman and Morehouse Colleges and within 10 minutes of the university itself.

In planning the library special provision has been made for adequate facilities for undergraduates to do required reading and for advanced students to conduct research. These objectives will re reached by the provision of a large reserve book room, with a delivery desk and seats for 104 students, a general reading room, seating 234, and by a series of seminar rooms for graduate groups.

At the same time particular attention has been paid to the recreational reading facilities which will encourage students to read for their own cultural development. Reading habits will be encouraged by the presence of a periodical room, seating 42, and a generously proportioned browsing room where books on open shelves may be available to all.

In the four tiers of bookstacks will be space for 118,400 volumes, which it is believed will care for the needs of the university for many years to come.

The building, which will face north, thus affording a maximum of natural light, will consist of a full basement and three floors. The basement will contain a large room for exhibition purposes, library staff room, storage and delivery room, lockers and lavatories, and the lower tier of bookstacks. The first or main floor will be entered through a corridor and exhibition hall which will extend the full depth of the building. Opening from this on the right will be the reserve book room, on the left the periodical room, and beyond that the browsing room. Five seminar rooms, a check room, and additional tiers of bookstacks complete the details of this floor.

A great reading room, two stories in height and extending the entire length of the building, will comprise the greater part of the second and third floors. On the second floor also will be the librarian's offices, a library work room, and the upper tiers of bookstacks. On the third flood will be located three classrooms and two offices.

ALABAMA NOTES GAIN IN WHITE POPULATION

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Alabama, located in the heart of Dixie, is becoming more emphatically than ever a white state, according to a study of the 1930 United States census by the Bureau of Business Research of the University of Alabama. The survey shows that Negroes now take up scarcely more than one-third of the State's total population.

Forty-nine counties have white majorities, while the remaining 18 show colored majorities. In Winston County in the northern part 99.5 per cent are white, while in Lowndes the numerical gain of the whites has been six times that of the Negroes, while the percentage of the Negro people in the State's total population fell from 38.4 to 35.7 per cent.

CAROLINA GOVERNOR REDUCES WAGE CUT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RALEIGH, N. C.—The 20 per cent cut in wages meted out to state employees serving as janitors, custodians, messengers and elevator operators, most of whom are Negroes making less than $30 a week, has been canceled by Gov. O. Max Gardner, who ordered that these workers be cut only 10 per cent, along with all other state employees.

In a public statement, the Governor said that the cut was ordered without his knowledge or consent, while he was on a vacation at Atlantic City, and was against his views in the matter.

STATE AID GIVEN CAROLINA FARMER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RALEIGH, N. C.—During the first half of 1931 the North Carolina State Department of Agriculture was responsible for the inspection of approximately 7000 carloads and nearly 2,000,000 packages of fruits and vegetables shipped to points outside the State.

One of the most important marketing activities recently undertaken by the North Carolina Agricultural Department for the benefit of the farmers is that in connection with the sale of wool in the mountain counties.

WILD PLANTS ENRICH NORTH CAROLINA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RALEIGH, N. C.—North Carolina ships annually 600 carloads of native wild plants, according to a report issued by the division of entomology of the State Department of Agriculture. Twenty-four permits have been issued to the shippers this season, the total for the 1930-31 period amounting to 51.

During the past six months a total of 6383 shipping permit tags have been issued to nurseries located outside of the State. These are attached to stock shipped into the State. The income from these tags amounted to $115.60.

KILWINNING LODGES

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF MASONIC LODGES NAMED AFTER OLD "MOTHER KILWINNING," NO.

ALBERTA	1	NEW YORK	1
BR. COLUMBIA	1	NEW ZEALAND	7
CANADA (ONTARIO)	2	NORTH CAROLINA	1
ILLINOIS	1	OHIO	1
INDIANA	1	QUEBEC	1
IOWA	1	QUEENSLAND	2
KANSAS	1	SASKATCHEWAN	1
KENTUCKY	1	SCOTLAND	33
MANITOBA	1	SCOT. (FOREIGN LODGES)	13
MASSACHUSETTS	1	SOUTH CAROLINA	1
MICHIGAN	1	VICTORIA	2
NEW SO. WALES	4	TOTAL	79

P. HACKETT

News of FREEMASONRY

KILWINNING seems to have become synonymous with Freemasonry. As the accompanying table shows, 21 jurisdictions outside the Scottish allegiance have lodges bearing this honored name. Brother Peter Hackett of Granite Lodge, Whitinsville, Mass., who contributed to this column the study of St. John's lodges, has prepared this table and some interesting facts about "Mother Lodge Kilwinning No. 0." Conceding that much of the tradition which hovers around the old lodge at Kilwinning is without proof, he says its name, nevertheless, has been "woven and interwoven into the warp and woof of Masonic history." While its minutes date back "only" to 1642, it is mentioned in the Schaw Statutes of 1598-99 as being at that time one of the "heid ludges" in Scotland. In 1643 it designated itself the "Ancient Lodge of Scotland." This simple fact (that is, of title) with the persistent traditions as to its age and the later fact of its issuing charters authorizing the formation of lodges brought to it a popularity that continues to this day.

Soon after the Grand Lodge of Scotland was formed, Nov. 30, 1736, it began the arduous undertaking of numbering the lodges. It was agreed that they were to be numbered in accordance with their records, the lodge having the oldest to stand first on the roll. Since Edinburgh Lodge (Mary's Chapel) was able to produce records dating to 1599, the oldest lodge minute in the world, it was placed first on the roll, while Kilwinning was placed second. At the time Kilwinning agreed, but later on broke with Grand Lodge and left the fold. Years afterward peace was declared, and in 1807 it was placed at the top of the Scottish roll as "Mother Lodge Kilwinning, No. 0."

At least 35 daughter lodges have been traced, which received their charters from Kilwinning, covering a period from 1677 to 1807. Since the Scottish Grand Lodge was established in 1736 it will be seen that Kilwinning was a (self constituted) rival body for many years. Many of the daughter lodges, when designating their titles, retained the name Kilwinning, such as "Cannongate Kilwinning," St. John Kilwinning and so on. This, to a large extent, established the popularity of the name.

* * *

Louis Robert Wilson, familiarly known to baseball "fans" as "Hack" Wilson, not long since received his third degree in Freemasonry in Perseverance Lodge, No. 973, of Chicago, the work being done there in courtesy to Robert White Lodge, No. 67, of Martinsburg, W. Va., home town of the Chicago National League center fielder. Coworkers of Brother Wilson, who witnessed the ritualistic work, were Guy Bush, "Pat" Malone, "Bob" Smith, "Andy" Lotshaw, John F. Davis, "Pat" Pieper, John F. Blake, "Bob" Lewis, Riggs Stevenson and Ray Schalk, as well as 1500 other members of the craft.

* * *

Elton C. Armitage, Recorder of Apollo Commandery, No. 1, K. T., Chicago, is treasuring a Masonic document of venerable importance which recently came into his possession. It is an invitation to attend the festival of St. John the Baptist, sponsored by Apollo Encampment, Knights Templar, June 24, 1847. It was read at the annual St. John's Day service in the Scottish Rite cathedral. The invitation was found a short time ago among some private papers of S. M. Brookes, one-time Chicago artist, known for his painting of Fort Dearborn. His daughter, Mary S. Brookes of San Francisco, sent the paper to Arthur M. Millard, 33°, Past Thrice Potent Master of Van Rensselaer Lodge of Perfection. In this connection a coincidence was noted in that the St. John's service speaker in 1847 was the Rev. Frederick William Walker, rector of St. James Church, and this year, the Rev. Dr. Duncan H. Browne of the same church acted in like capacity. The word "encampment" is supposed to have been used during a probationary period, for the organization was constituted Apollo Commandery, No. 1, which designation it still retains.

* * *

Another treasure that came to light but recently is a copy of what was known as "the Poor Man's Bible." This was discovered in the Iowa Masonic Library where it is a highly prized possession, as few of these books are known to exist. Its antiquity is attested by the following colophon: "Finished by Johann Froben, at Basel, in the year of our Lord, 1496, the sixth of November. Thanks be to God." Froben, native of Bavaria, graduate of the University of Basel, and friend of Erasmus, had a printing house which won a reputation for accuracy and taste, says the Iowa Grand Lodge Bulletin. It is believed that he spent five years in bringing out his Bible. Small books were few in the early days of printing and the large ones too expensive in production to be available to the ordinary reader. Hence Froben's work came by its name. The Iowa copy shows that it has seen much service, notwithstanding the text is in the Latin Vulgate. In addition to being the first small Bible, Froben's was also the first to be indexed and annotated.

* * *

"Every Mason attend his lodge" is the slogan sounded by Most Worshipful J. Wallace Wimborne, Grand Master of North Carolina. Accordingly, he has issued a call to the lodges of his jurisdiction which is sure to strike a responsive chord among presiding officers, not only in his State but elsewhere. He asks the lodges and each individual member to enter into a contest, beginning Aug. 1 and continuing four months. "This is not a mandate, but an appeal," he says, asking every Mason to "put his shoulder to the wheel" and, "after it is all over, judge whether it has been worth the effort." Other jurisdictions will watch this campaign to stimulate interest in the everyday workings of the craft, the burden of which is too often borne by a few members in each lodge.

Hammer Thrown by Canadian Worker Opens Up Rich Cobalt Silver Mines

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO—The fact that the Ontario-owned railway, the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario, will run trains into Moose Factory, on Hudson Bay, writes another chapter in what is perhaps the world's most romantic railway.

On one occasion, a blacksmith's helper hurled a hammer at the face of a rock cut with the result that Cobalt, then known as milepost 103, sprang up. Silver ore was uncovered and one of the greatest silver mines of the world began to add to the revenue of the railroad, while towns rapidly sprang up.

As the railroad progressed into northern Ontario gold was discovered. Soon there sprang up one of the richest gold camps in the world, second only to that of South Africa. This second unexpected "plum" adds daily to the profits of this railroad, owned by the people of Ontario.

More recently it was decided by the Ontario Government to push the steel to the shores of Hudson Bay, to Moose Factory, one of the oldest points of the Hudson's Bay Company, and thus give Ontario an ocean port. The road has accomplished much in turning Ontario wastes into farming, mining, and industrial centers. Until about 40 years ago the entire population of Ontario was to be found south of a line drawn westward from a point of the Ottawa River a little above Ottawa, the capital city of Canada. Little was it known that this rock contained vast deposits of gold and silver, surrounded by miles of farming land.

Then came talk of a railroad. Many thought that such a railway would not be placed on a paying basis for years—but "it would open up the country." Neither the Grand Trunk Railway, later absorbed by the Canadian National, nor the Canadian Pacific Railway would enter this territory unless subsidies were granted, so great that Ontario was unwilling to grant them.

The west called the people with its open prairie land, but the Ontario Government decided that, despite the forested land, it would run in opposition to the western lands. Ontario built its own railroad in the hope that the development of the clay belt would perhaps counterbalance the loss incurred.

Today the clay belt would not make the railway profitable. First silver, then gold, saved the day. Other fortunate strokes have fallen to the railroad. Recently, enormous deposits of coal have been discovered. This lignite is now being opened up by the Ontario Government on the Hudson Bay slope. This deposit, it is said, will in a few years supply such a quantity of fuel that the railroad will run its trains with it, and sell enough to pay all the overhead of the railroad.

CANADIAN MARKETING BOARD IS PROPOSED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

REGINA, Sask. — Marketing of Western Canadian wheat, either by a national wheat board or by an interprovincial organization, was urged at the semiannual meeting of the Saskatchewan wheat pool held in this city.

The convention passed two resolutions, which were forwarded to the Federal Government at Ottawa. The first urged the Government to form a Canadian marketing board to control marketing of the 1931-32 crop, in order to maintain a reasonably uniform price level during the coming crop season. The second resolution states that, should it be impossible to set up a national marketing board, the governments of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta form an interprovincial organization, to handle the crop, with financial assistance from the Canadian Government.

Capitol to Be Girdled With Green Rivaling Park at Versailles

War-Time Buildings Torn Down—Trees, Pool and Fountain Turn Site Into a Haven 'Where Tides of Grass Break Into Foam of Flowers'

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The traveler who enters Washington by way of the Union Station at a time not distant will have his first view of the United States Capitol through an uninterrupted vista of beautiful shade trees, clumps of shrubbery, ornamental fountains and a reflecting pool.

The gray stucco buildings put up on the plaza between the station and the Capitol during the war to house hundreds of Government workers lingered long, but now they have disappeared. Tons of rich top soil have been spread over the area. Hundreds of rows of trees and numerous groups of evergreens, pink dogwoods and other flowering shrubs have been set out.

Britishers can view their Houses of Parliament across the watery expanse of the Thames. In Paris, the Chamber of Deputies has the immense Place de la Concorde with obelisks and fountains as a foreground. Now the United States Capitol, whose lofty dome and spreading steps are the inspiration of over 120,000,000 members of the Republic, will have a setting of grass and trees and water that it is claimed will rival any in foreign capitals.

Dug Lake Overnight

At Versailles, guides tell how Louis XVI, catering to the whims of Marie Antoinette, set 3000 men to work digging a lake almost overnight so that there should be water in the already magnificent view from her window. A row of trees which hid the operations from the Queen was removed during the night, according to their story.

Beautifying the Capitol grounds in Washington is to be no overnight job, however. The commission in charge plans to push the work as rapidly as possible and during the celebration period of George Washington's 200th anniversary in 1932, it is expected that some portions of the plans will be fully developed. The tract around the Capitol now contains 58.8 acres. When the additions are completed as provided under the new plans, it will extend over approximately 120.2 acres.

At present plans have been perfected for the development of the area north of the Capitol as far as the station, bounded on the west by New Jersey Avenue and on the east by Delaware Avenue. North Capitol Street, where it now extends into the area, will form a part of a section devoted to a large ornamental fountain and a reflecting pool. The pool is planned to picture the Capitol dome in the water, as the Washington Monument is mirrored from the Lincoln Memorial.

Underneath the fountain there will be an underground garage, with accommodations sufficient for more than 200 automobiles. Senators and their employees who now park their cars above ground will be allotted space underground. The garage will have all conveniences, such as heat, light, ventilation, gasoline dispensing equipment and places for washing and cleaning cars. Two entrances will be provided.

The fountain area covers territory now occupied by street car tracks of two companies. These will pass through a tunnel under the fountain. A tunnel for pedestrians to the Senate Office Building will parallel the street car tunnel. Street car tracks which now circle the Senate Office Building will be entirely removed and traffic diverted.

A new avenue will lead from the Columbus fountain in front of the Union Station in a southwesterly direction, intersecting Pennsylvania Avenue between Second and Third Streets, where a new square to be known as "Union Square" will be developed. All houses and other structures on the Capitol side of this new avenue will be removed and their sites eventually converted into a part of the area used to enlarge the Capitol grounds.

Sprinkler System Installed

One of the unusual features of the new development will be an automatic water sprinkling system which has already been tried out in the grounds but which will be much enlarged for the new park. The ground is already being piped for stationary sprinklers. Besides being useful, Caiptol officials point out that the sprinklers will add to the beauty of the park, sending up miniature rainbow fountainis at many points.

Other changes are taking place in the appearance of the Capitol plaza. Foundations are being dug for the new home of the United States Supreme Court. The new House office building, which is to supplement the overcrowded quarters of the House of Representatives, is already rising in skeleton form. A new Shakespearean library has just been completed next door to the Library of Congress. Visitors who have not been to Washington for some time will find a greatly changed setting for the massive architectural achievement which towers above all else—the United States Capitol.

LEGAL RELICS TO GO IN NORTH CAROLINA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RALEIGH, N. C.—Laws new and old will be studied by a commission appointed by Gov. O. Max Gardner, with a view to making recommendations to the next General Assembly, which meets in 1933.

The commission named to make the study called for by the 1931 General Assembly is composed of men of both political parties, including jurists, eminent lawyers and laymen. In states like North Carolina, one of the original 13, there are many old statutes still on the books which have been thrown into discard. The commission will not only give these close scrutiny, but it will also recommend changes designed to strengthen many of the existing laws and statutes.

ATLANTA APPOINTS WOMAN LIBRARIAN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTA, Ga. — Appointment of Miss Charlotte Templeton, librarian of the Greenville, South Carolina, public library since 1922, as librarian of Atlanta University has been announced by Dr. John Hope, president.

In naming Miss Templeton to be head of the new library, which is being built to serve Atlanta University and the affiliated colleges, Atlanta University has secured the services of one of the best-known librarians in the United States. She is second vice-president of the American Library Association and president of the Southeastern Library Association.

REPUBLIC TO BE WITHDRAWN

WASHINGTON, July 21 (AP)—The shipping board has granted the United States Lines permission to withdraw the transatlantic liner Republic from service as a move to lessen the line's financial difficulties.

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ROYAL AIR FORCE SURPASSES SELF IN ANNUAL SHOW

Six Men Dropping in Parachutes Most Spectacular Event in Pageant

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Before a record crowd of some 200,000 persons, not counting several hundred thousand more who saw the show from outside, the Royal Air Force surpassed all its previous displays at its pageant this year.

If a popular vote could have been taken on the various events, the first place probably would have gone to the parachute dropping when six men, standing on the wing tips of three big bombing airplanes, were dragged off their perches simultaneously by their parachutes opening and floated airily down onto the center of the airdrome. Second place might have gone to the catapulting of a machine weighing nine tons which, instead of taking the air after a run of 100 yards or more, was shot into the air in three seconds with a run of about 30 yards.

Events were so arranged as to appeal both to experts and mere sightseers. Whether there were six squadrons with their 54 machines in the air executing maneuvers in faultless formation, or only two "crazy" fliers romping around a few score feet from the ground, there was always something on which to fix the attention. Experts and the missions from foreign governments were interested in the new Fury airplanes, which have a best speed of 214 m. p. h. and over 200 m. p. h. at 15,000 feet; and the Bulldogs, which carry a heavy load at a top speed of 179 m. p. h. This latter machine can only use a full throttle above 13,500 feet.

Spectacular events for sightseers included evolutions by three machines, two of which emitted trails of orange-colored smoke and one white smoke, so that they left an evanescent picture in the air of figures they had performed. Large balloons shaped like prehistoric animals were shot down by a marksman armed with a shotgun sitting in the tail of an airplane. Refueling in the air was seen for the first time in public in England. Flying boats from the marine air base at Cattwater flew over the airdrome. The picking up and dropping of messages and the dropping of supplies with parachutes to break the fall was demonstrated.

Novel types not usually seen included amphibian machines, the autogiro, and the pterodactyl tailless airplane, which, with its wings sloping back, looks like a giant moth flitting about.

SPECTACLE MARKS KING CAROL'S FIRST THRONE ADDRESS

(Continued from Page 1)

Carol, her former husband, holding a golden baton in his hand, rides with his son and brother between long lines of curious subjects, who silently watch them pass. There are no cheers, no applause, no gayety nor enthusiasm.

A year ago, when Carol returned, the whole nation was seized by a wave of joy and high expectation. They saw the royal family reunited, order established, corruption and privilege rooted out, the economic crisis relieved, an honest, efficient administration installed and the masses assured of fair treatment. It was a golden dream, for none of these things have been done. Conditions have grown decidedly worse. The people in those waiting crowds are all in much more difficult circumstances than a year ago, so how can they cheer their King? His grand new palace mounts steadily upward, chic and smart are the plumed guards that stand or strut before the royal portals and gorgeous is the regal equipage that moves toward the House of Parliament, but the men and women on the sidewalks are not in a cheering mood. So far Carol's coming has made no real difference in their lives.

Service in Cathedral

The King and his ministers attended a short service in the cathedral on Parliament Hill and a little while before noon he entered the halls of the finest legislative building in the Balkans. On the main floor of the Assembly 600 Senators and Representatives stood, most of them wearing very solemn dress suits, with high collars, expensive starched bosoms, and copious decorations, a hand-picked body of the élite, a special parliament of the learned and successful. Very few unkempt folks strayed in there; no peasants, small town celebrities or obscure ward bosses tainted the gathering with their provincial uncouthness. Big chiefs of the opposition parties and city people of known qualities, elected on the government ticket, were there. They are there in their stiff shirts, black suits, be-ribboned and be-medaled, smilingly waiting to receive their King and begin to serve the nation.

Here you saw Mr. Ion Duca, the Liberal leader, shaking hands with those of his 80 deputies that can crowd about him. Near by, stern, austere Mr. Juliu Maniu, ex-Prime Minister, was surrounded by his 30 colleagues, a small revival of the 320 who were here in the last parliament. Not far away was young Mr. George Bratianu, who is forming a new Liberal Party and hopes to continue the famous Bratianu dynasty. He has started well by getting 12 deputies elected against enormous odds. Many Jewish, Roman Catholic and Orthodox prelates were scattered among the deputies.

Over behind the long ministerial table were 50 generals and marshals dressed in beautiful white uniforms, strewn with ponderous medals. They stand as straight and alert as though on drill, a snowy tassel on this black assembly The boxes in the gallery and balcony running around the whole circumference of this circular building were packed full, mostly with elegantly dressed women looking down on their distinguished, resplendent husbands, brothers and friends in the pit below.

Conversation Subsides

As the King was announced, the buzz of conversation instantly subsided. Smiles receded and all countenances looked solemn and important. The royal trio appeared upon the platform before the assembly behind the high speaker's desk and in front of the lofty throne. On one side of this stage was a large cluster of the common ministers; on the other the big three: Prime Minister Nicholas Iorga, tall, erect, very impressive with his long black beard; ponderous Mr. Constantine Argetianou, who has got that majority in Parliament, and dapper Mr. Miliai Manoilescu, who managed the plan which brought Carol back upon the throne.

The King, laying his baton upon the Speaker's "pulpit," received a copy of the throne address from the Prime Minister and read it to the representatives and senators, all of whom were standing and who applauded long and heartily. Though the message, written by Professor Iorga, was lengthy and a bit involved, it was soon finished. Then the King, who was clothed in a white uniform with many gold decorations, waited to receive the thunderous and repeated applause of his Congress after which he again picked up his baton, bowed to the law makers, tapped his little son on the shoulder and went out with him to the waiting carriage. Once more the royal three, all immaculately dressed in white, drove amid the silent, curious crowds, through the hot streets back to the palace. A myriad of taxis dashed with sweating celebrities to cool restaurants, hotels and homes, and the street cleaners began to sweep up the yellow sand.

Now Parliament is ready, in three sittings daily, to vote the laws which Professor Iorga and Mr. Argetoinau have prepared, and the Government's instructions are, "Don't talk, but vote."

MEXICANS CENTER THEIR INTEREST ON LABOR LAW CHANGE

(Continued from Page 1)

dicate is considered as a unit of private right, the group as such—distinct from the members composing it—is vested with a juridical personality giving it the right to make contracts, to appear in court and to acquire furniture and property necessary for its offices. The professional syndicate, not alone in Mexico but in all countries where there are important social phenomena, works more efficiently through the medium of the collective work contract, Mr. Sáenz maintains.

Thanks to the right of collective bargaining, he points out, the relations between employers and workers are not left to the arbitration of the stronger unit confronted by the isolated individual; on the contrary, they are subjected to a minute regulation, the points of which are discussed, accepted and considered inviolable by the parties themselves in the worker-employer relation.

Different In Mexico

And further, he says, "Collective contracts represent the solidarity between the various elements of production and guarantee order, discipline and harmony in the relations between Capital and Labor. Considering these circumstances, the collective contract, which in Mexico, due to the peculiarities of our industrial life, has acquired special characteristics somewhat different from those inherent in other countries, is minutely outlined in the proposed labor laws."

Next of importance,—right to strike, is considered the most effective of the authorized means pertaining to the workers' enforcement of respect for his privileges. At the present time its legality is recognized in a goodly number of industrial countries of the world, Mr. Sáenz explains, and mainly in those having a democratic-political organization.

The proposed labor law, in keeping with Article 123 of the Constitution it serves to regulate, guarantees the legality of workmens' strikes. If the strike is declared by a majority of the workers in a business, or a factory, the minority is obliged to respect the right to strike and to keep employers from engaging laborers as strike breakers. But, on the other hand, strikes are considered unlawful when the majority of the strikers commit acts of violence against the persons and the properties involved, and in strikes in connection with public services the workers are obliged to advise the employer before taking action.

Changes in Compensatory Law

The third proposed change in the labor laws—that portion concerning the indemnity which a laborer shall be given, should he meet with accident while at work—is receiving particular attention in the hands of those interested in the amendments to Article 123. The changes, they declare, are similar to the laws in nearly every country of the world, and similar to the workmen's compensation laws in the United States.

These amendments state that a workman incapacitated while at work has the right to receive 75 per cent of his salary during the time of his absence; when the accident occasions total and permanent incapacity for work he shall be indemnified with a sum corresponding to 918 days of wages; and lastly, should the accident result fatally the persons economically dependent upon him have the right to an indemnity equivalent to 613 days of wages.

"The Government of the Republic," Mr. Sáenz says, "believes that it is not possible to establish a complete and rational system of indemnity in the cases of industrial accidents unless it be by means of a system of workers' insurance which covers the majority of the risks to which the worker is exposed. To this end, it is studying an obligatory workers insurance law which it hopes soon to put into effect."

The promulgation of the labor laws will not only result in defining means whereby conflicts between Capital and Labor may be considered, but is hoped that such laws will establish a means for understanding based on coöperation and coördination of those two important factors of production.

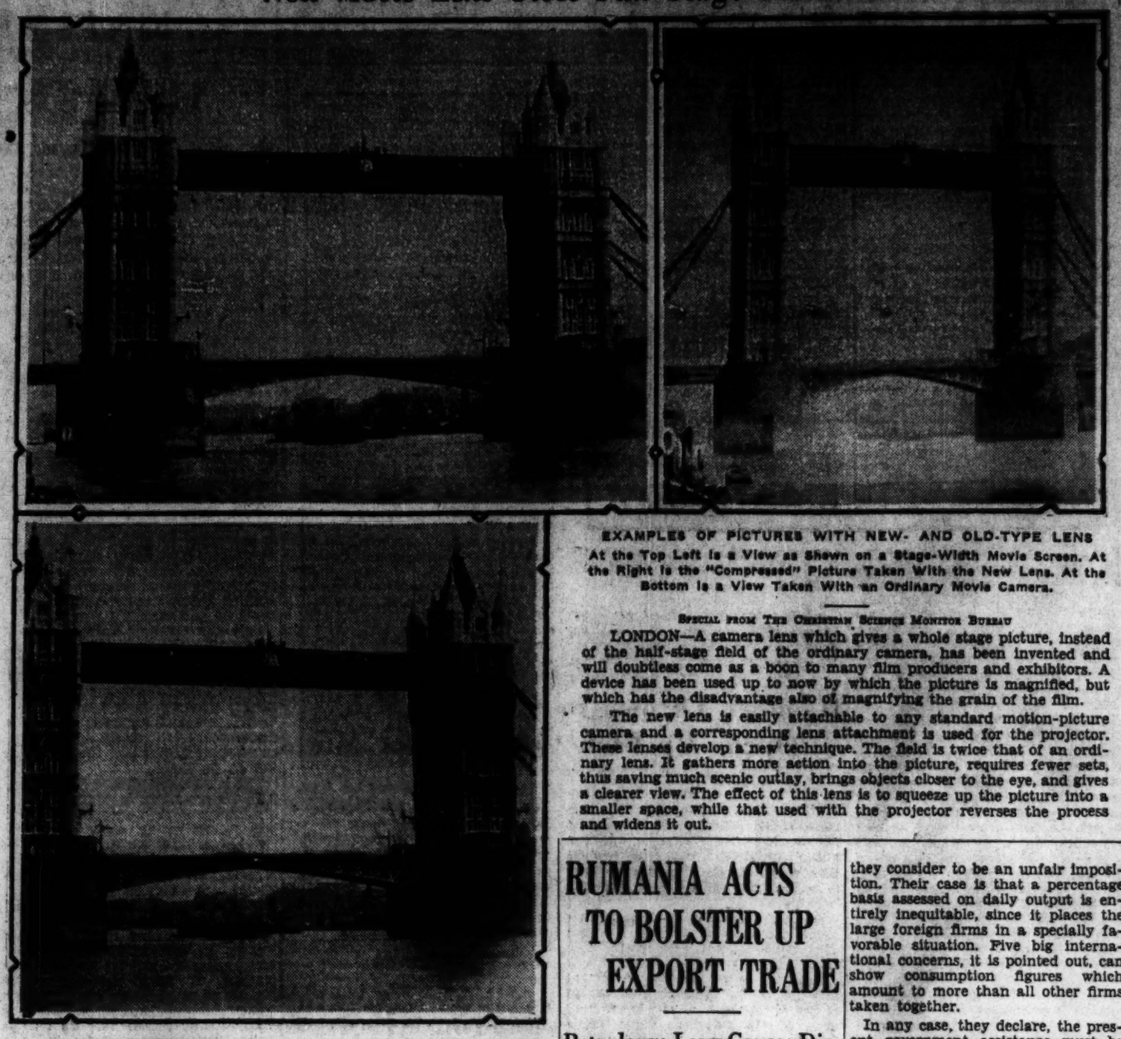
It is hoped also that employers will be held by this law to recognize in the working man that indispensable factor for the coöperative development of national life; and will understand that through his advancement there shall finally come the establishment of a new social order in which all factors may contribute conscientiously and constructively to the functioning of a coöperative society.

GOLD FIND IN AUSTRALIA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PERTH, W. Aust.—A gold find at Southern Cross has aroused much interest here. The reef from which rich ore has been taken was found about five feet below the surface. Its width began at seven inches, but widened. The mining registrar reports that the find is considered to be the richest in the Yilgan Goldfield for 30 years.

New Movie Lens Gives Full Stage Picture



EXAMPLES OF PICTURES WITH NEW- AND OLD-TYPE LENS
At the Top Left Is a View as Shown on a Stage-Width Movie Screen. At the Right Is the "Compressed" Picture Taken With the New Lens. At the Bottom Is a View Taken With an Ordinary Movie Camera.

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A camera lens which gives a whole stage picture, instead of the half-stage field of the ordinary camera, has been invented and will doubtless come as a boon to many film producers and exhibitors. A device has been used up to now by which the picture is magnified, but which has the disadvantage also of magnifying the grain of the film.

The new lens is easily attachable to any standard motion-picture camera and a corresponding lens attachment is used for the projector. These lenses develop a new technique. The field is twice that of an ordinary lens. It gathers more action into the picture, requires fewer sets, thus saving much scenic outlay, brings objects closer to the eye, and gives a clearer view. The effect of this lens is to squeeze up the picture into a smaller space, while that used with the projector reverses the process and widens it out.

CHANG'S RETURN TO PEIPING POST PLEASES TOKYO

Believed That Marshal's Presence Means Peace in North China

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TOKYO—News of the reappearance of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang at his post after prolonged absence through indisposition has been received with satisfaction here, where his continued control in Peiping is looked upon as the best guarantee for stability in China. It is felt that his loyalty to President Chiang Kai-shek has undoubtedly been vital in preserving the peace in the North for the last year or more.

His elimination from active politics came at a critical time for the Nanking Government, as it coincided with the rebellion against President Chiang, in Canton. The Canton groups appealed to Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang and the other northern leaders for support. Marshal Chang rejected their plea, but it is not certain that some of the semi-independent generals, such as Gen. Hsih Yu-san in Shantung Province, would have done so, had it not been for Marshal Chang's attitude.

Many of the lesser northern generals are still strongly opposed to Nanking rule and would, it is believed, declare themselves in rebellion if they dared. Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang still is a fugitive in Shansi Province, and probably could gather a considerable force to march southward if Marshal Chang's watchfulness were diminished. General Feng was defeated by Nanking in his rebellion last year, as a result of Marshal Chang's steady support of the central régime.

His ally, Mr. Yen Shi-shan, one-time "model governor" of Shansi Province, also is a refugee—in the Japanese leased territory, at Dairen—and might return to the political arena in opposition to Nanking if he had an opportunity.

Gen. Chang Chung-chang, another of Nanking's defeated opponents, also is a refugee in Dairen, awaiting a chance to reënter Shantung Province.

Conditions in Manchuria have been peaceful for the last two years, under Chang's rule, and this is a source of gratification to Japan, which has claimed a "special interest in Manchuria and Mongolia" ever since the Russo-Japanese War. The Japanese have hundreds of millions of yen invested in Manchuria.

With the young Manchurian leader returning to active affairs, and stability north of the Yangtzé River apparently assured, the Japanese believe that President Chiang will be able eventually to crush the Chinese Communist bands against which he is operating, and that the Canton rebellion will collapse of its own weakness.

Tokyo never has considered the Canton movement, in itself, as a menace to the central Government in Nanking. It was a danger, however, in that it might gain support in the North and throw all China again into turmoil.

Scottish Test Gets Educator's Censure

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DUMFRIES, Scot.—The Scottish qualifying examination came in for severe criticism on the part of Mr. William W. McKechnie, secretary of the Scottish Education Department, at a luncheon of Dumfries County Council.

He was convinced, he said, that the qualifying examination had been responsible for many regrettable results. It tended to distort and deaden the curriculum, and most important of all, it debarred a good many of the pupils from entering on a suitable post-primary course, which they had thought for 30 years should be the privilege of all.

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES

International Business Machines Corporation net income for the June quarter was $1,587,629 after interest, depreciation reserves and estimated federal taxes, or $2.82 a share, compared with $1,890,663, or $2.82 a share, in the previous quarter and $1,856,479, or $2.91 a share, in the June, 1930, quarter.

Banditry Control Sought By Chinese

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NANKING, China—General Chiang Kai-shek has asked a group of Chinese trained in political science and economics to visit the provinces where banditry is most common, and to devise a temporary form of government in recaptured areas which will insure, if possible, against recurrence of banditry.

General Chiang has decided that ordinary military operations are not sufficient to eliminate banditry. Bandits are defeated time and again, but reorganize after government troops leave the district. It is evident, General Chiang believes, that inhabitants of bandit-ridden districts often are in sympathy with the outlaws, and encourage them to return. This is due partly to the fact that banditry in sections of China is an hereditary occupation, passed from father to son, so that districts become the permanent homes of hereditary bandits. It is also partly due to the fact that local government in some districts has broken down, and any organized group encounters no resistance in taking over the district.

General Chiang desires, therefore to try the experiment of intrusting districts recovered from bandits to a group of experts in political science, to find whether or not they will get better results than military commanders or local officials.

RUMANIA ACTS TO BOLSTER UP EXPORT TRADE

Petroleum Levy Causes Discrimination Charge by Small Firms

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST, Rumania—In a desperate attempt to bolster up export trade, Mr. M. Manoilescu, Rumanian Minister of Economy, has introduced measures on behalf of industry and agriculture, which are the cause of considerable domestic hardships.

He has fulfilled his promise to impose a special tax on breadstuffs consumed in the country, thus in effect placing a premium on the export of wheat. He has also introduced into Parliament a bill providing for a levy on petroleum products where the yield from production amounts to as much as $5,000,000 annually. The criterion adopted for classifying the various oil concerns in Rumania is the present basis of consumption. It is here that Mr. M. Manoilescu is meeting with the strongest opposition.

Eighty-seven small firms, for example, which produce less than 10 wagons of crude oil daily, have united to make representations against what they consider to be an unfair imposition. Their case is that a percentage basis assessed on daily output is entirely inequitable, since it places the large foreign firms in a specially favorable situation. Five big international concerns, it is pointed out, can show consumption figures which amount to more than all other firms taken together.

In any case, they declare, the present government assistance must be recognized to be of a purely emergency character. It is to their interest naturally that taxes should be reduced, not increased, whether on production for domestic or export purposes.

FRIDAY IS REST DAY IN SYRIAN TOWNS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JERUSALEM — While a special committee of the League of Nations is considering a world-wide calendar reform which would establish a universal rest day, several Syrian towns have started their own reforms.

Syria shares with Palestine the peculiarity of having no fixed "Sabbath" and it was with a view to overcoming this that Damascus and Homs decided on Friday as the national day of rest.

The Christian elements in Syria are dissatisfied with the decision of Damascus and Homs, objecting that if a Sabbath day is fixed there must be two days, one for Christians and one for Moslems. Closing places of business for two official rest days would cause a double loss to merchants.

Day Set in Memory Of Gladstone's Gift

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—There has been inaugurated at St. Deiniols, Hawarden, a Founder's Day in memory of the great British Liberal, William Ewart Gladstone, Prime Minister, who laid the foundations of St. Deiniol's Library. Gladstone began the library in quite a small way with two wood and felt lined metal rooms built on Hawarden Hill, and here he sent some 27,000 books from his own house. It is related that he took each one of these down from the shelves and packed them with his own hands.

When Gladstone passed on in 1898 and a national memorial was decided on, it was agreed to erect a permanent building for the library. This was completed in 1902.

HORSE RESCUE WINS MEDALS FOR NATIVES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DURBAN, S. Af.—The Mayor of Durban, at a recent meeting of the Durban branch of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, had the unique experience of presenting on behalf of the society a gold and silver medal to two natives. They were Zulu servants, who rescued a horse which was stabled in the back premises of a burning building.

A member of the Zulu Royal house, a cousin of Chief Solomon, who attended the presentation ceremony, said to the Mayor and the Europeans: "The black men are proud to see the white man make such a presentation!"

EGYPT BUILDS HIGHWAYS WITH SAND OF DESERT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt—A big step forward in the work of providing Egypt with good interurban roads was made recently when, in sight of the Pyramids, an experiment in the construction of inexpensive highways was successfully carried out by means of the "mix-in-place" process.

Some 400 meters of the Fayoum roadway were chosen for the test with a width of five meters. Despite delays, the 2000 square meters were completed in seven days. Although this type of road is suitable only for pneumatic-tired traffic, its strength and durability are shown by the fact that motorbuses carrying as many as 45 passengers can be run regularly on it.

A "caterpillar" grader and a tractor were used to spread the surface material on the road and spray it with a bituminous solution. The mixing was done by the large curved blade of the grader, which rolled the material over.

The material was already on the spot, in the form of desert sand; the existing track had been strengthened in soft spots by rough limestone soling. The sand was brought in from the sides of the road by the grader, until sufficient had been obtained to give an average thickness of four inches.

After three distinct mixings with oil, the material was spread by the grader to an even thickness over the road and left smooth, no roller being used. By the third day, the road was getting quite hard under the action of the traffic. The surface was kept free from ruts for the first week or two by hand maintenance, but on a good length of road the maintenance was carried out by a "caterpillar" tractor grader patrol.

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FASHIONS AND DRESSMAKING

Frocks for Midsummer Evenings

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

New York

THREE distinct themes are apparent in summer evening frocks: the tailored theme; the girlish styles (which are not necessarily confined to sub-debs); and elaborate modes. These are so worked on and varied that a wealth of novel ideas is at hand, averting the need for duplication of any one model, if the personal note is desired.

The new note this summer has been the use of real summer materials, such as organdy, net, embroidered batiste, the starched chiffons and laces. These are all employed in making up the dresses which fall into the three categories. Both importers and New York couturiers have shown also crêpe, taffeta, transparent velvets and flowered chiffons in all types of evening dress. Printed designs have by no means gone out of evening use, although designs are loose and delicate and on light grounds, in contrast to the small, dark-toned prints which are in vogue for the day.

As the term "tailored" is a novel expression to use in connection with evening toilettes, we will first consider this type. The removable jacket, the bolero and the peplum might seem to belong to the tailored class, but it is, instead, the severe flat effects carried out in thin materials that are now indicated by the use of this term. The following descriptions will explain the rather limited scope of this idea:

The New Tailored Idea

A dainty frock follows a one-piece outline with a slightly swelling skirt. The frock is entirely made of inch-wide bands of white net arranged in horizontal fashion. It is sleeveless with a square décolletage and the severe line is broken only by a wide cherry ribbon sash with a soft bow on one side.

A similar idea is expressed in a frock composed of interlaced bandings of pale yellow crêpe, and showing this summer's hemline, ankle length in front with a slight back dip. It has a narrow self-fabric belt with a side knot and falling ends of orange transparent velvet. The velvet is also used for a short outer wrap.

A third example is supplied by a two-piece dress which has a top slightly shaped with a small, square décolletage and short, close sleeves; it is entirely composed of inch-wide stitched pleats. The skirt is made of narrow box pleats released above the knees and is ankle length. No matter what may be the gown color chosen, the sash is of wide white silk ribbon. Although this model is shown by an exclusive shop, both material and making can be inexpensively managed. The flat, banded and pleated effects determine the classification.

Girlish Types

In the accompanying group of illustrations is an evening frock illustrating the girlish model. It is decidedly youthful in material, make-up and color. The openwork, embroidered batiste is mounted over a pale green crêpe slip matching the sash. The round-neck finish accords with the peplum flounce and the ankle length is correct for dancing. Another gown in the group illustrated is slightly more formal but still in the girlish class. It is of a white organdy embroidered in white and pale yellow with yellow velvet ribbon for a sash. A quaint feature is the ruffle trimming.

In a midsummer fashion showing are such outstanding features as an ecru eyelet batiste mounted over a brown satin slip with a brown ciré ribbon sash; and a very full-skirted frock of yellow net with taffeta crescents applied on the skirt and a removable long-sleeved bolero. There is also a flounced white organdy with a loose sash of vermilion-red ciré ribbon closed at side with a fall of organdy roses with red centers.

Beauty Becomes Elaborate

Formal evening ensembles include ruche-trimmed jackets of taffeta and short coats and cape garments of velvet in strong colors contrasting with the quiet tone of the frock. Metal cloths, specially in plain dull gold, have crept back into favor for summer evening outer coats. There are also half-long garments, styled like dolmans, with half-sleeves of transparent black velvet and collared with white fox.

For the semi-formal type of frock—if this falls within the elaborate class—both silk and Valenciennes lace are favored. The material of the dainty white lace gown in the illustration shows a rose pattern in silk woven on a net ground. A green belt and bunch of green and white flowers at the waist add a note of interest.

A trifle more matronly is a dinner frock model in yellow-dyed Valenciennes with a peplum flounce and flat, folded fichu, both made of yellow taffeta. The belt arrangement, a narrow band of the frock material with a side bunch of variegated flowers, is a popular midsummer feature. Most distinctive is a gown of reddish-brown figured lace with narrow belt and broadening ends of petunia velvet.

There is apparently no limit in choice of colors, and all may be used in the three categories. The color chart for evening selection includes all the pastel tints, the Chinese tones of red, yellow and green, white, black, gray and brown, especially in net and lace. A dinner frock, a reminder of the Spanish War period, has an elbow-sleeved top of gold embroidered white net tucked under the belt of an en forme skirt of golden-brown satin. This is a Worth revival carried out also with a black satin skirt, printed chiffon top and black jacket. Another old-time classic frock, black velvet with cape collar, or fichu, of white lace, is sponsored for this summer of 1931.

Many frocks have two tones in the material and one or more colors added by the use of floral decoration. The flower bunch, which has grown into great favor, may be at the waist in front or at one side; on the front of the neck cut-out; on the shoulder; or low on the skirt. Flowers sometimes make an entire neck finish or serve as a single bretelle.

One of the oddities or apparent inconsistencies of the season, is the use of such formal materials as taffeta, velvet and figured silks for short-sleeved informal evening gowns and of casual cotton fabrics for formal evening frocks. Such whimsicalities give interest and great scope for personal expression.

Pagano. Courtesy of Bonwit Teller

This Eyelet-Embroidered Batiste Is Made Over a Pale Green Slip Which the Sash Matches. The Curve of the Neck Repeats the Curve of the Peplum.

Pagano. Courtesy of Bonwit Teller

A Youthful Model Derived From Yesteryear and Designed by Bonwit Teller. The White Organdy Is Embroidered With White and Pale Yellow Flowers. The Skirt Is Made of a Tight-Fitting Hip Yoke, While the Fullness Falls Below the Knees. The Sash Is of Yellow Velvet Ribbon.

Forbath and Murray. Courtesy Best & Co.

This Lace Frock Has a Rose Pattern Woven on a Net Background. A Green Belt and Bunch of Green and White Flowers at the Front of the Waist Add Interest.

Paper Patterns for Dolls

"How tall is she, please?" asked the saleswomen.

"Eighteen inches," replied the shopper.

"Do you know her bust measure?" was the next question.

"Oh, no! Do you have to have that?" was asked in genuine surprise.

"It is best," replied the busy pattern clerk.

So this writer hurried to the toy department to find out the bust measure of her nine-year-old's newest doll.

The pattern envelope selected contained patterns for a coat, two hats, one bonnet, two dresses, beach pajamas, nightgown, petticoat and combination suit.

The nine-year-old is receiving with these patterns her first lessons in dressmaking. She is overjoyed and the foundation is being laid for more advanced experiments, perhaps with her own garments.

Home Dressmaking In a New Phase

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THERE are many good reasons, personal and commercial, for the belief that a revival of interest in home dressmaking is at hand. For one thing, fabrics are so varied and so lovely that they immediately suggest buying. Also, there are so many new and attractive ways of making a frock that one becomes conscious both of opportunities and defects. Today's fashions are adventuresome. Seeing them or even reading of them suggests such queries as "Can I wear this?" and "Could I use that?" Professional stylists say that the average woman is demanding a more individual style of dress than has been the case for some time, and many no longer wish to be garbed after large-volume fashions.

Even granting that she has a greater interest in clothes than she felt last year, the average woman is not going to spend more on her wardrobe. Very likely she plans to spend less. Yet she wants more clothes. The logical outcome from this seeming impasse is the plan to make many of her garments herself.

Can she do this successfully? It is probable that many women can. The world knows that when the hired help went out of the modest kitchen, the standard of the average American cuisine went up. It is equally logical to believe that a personal interest in dressmaking is inherent in feminine consciousness, and that the technique can be mastered.

The large shops all over the country with their modern methods of merchandising have been quick to sense this return to an old custom. Instead of stressing exclusively the well-known advantages of the ready-to-wear gown or suit, they have accepted the situation by offering all possible aids for amateur sewing, and also for professional dressmaking under the supervision of the ultimate wearer. In this connection they are considering the woman who is really capable of managing the entire process of gown-making and also the woman whose inexperience needs help or who is too busy to do the entire work herself.

The yardage departments in the large shops have increased in size and in scope of interest. They are no longer confined to some indifferently-lighted floor, but flaunt their summer bloom and freshness in the most favorable spot. More significant than increased space is the atmosphere of animated service directed to the individual buyer of yard goods. This is represented by a profusion of colored plates exhibited in connection with materials and by adjacent pattern departments, which include with patterns, as an explanation of them, half-finished garments; and even by manikins walking about in new models and giving information regarding prices, amounts of material necessary and other details.

Such service is not rendered alone in New York shops but is reported from other cities. Equally good service is given by the notion departments, once the Cinderellas of the department store. These have taken on increased space and are equipped with saleswomen instructed in the many short cuts possible in finishing a gown or wrap. Increased service is noticeable in the trimming department; the little-esteemed scrap known as a "sample" is now accepted with marked and individual attention.

The editor of a popular woman's publication reports that during the recent months their sale of patterns has increased. Aside from style patterns to which one is accustomed, there is now for sale a "figure pattern," made after accurate measurements of the individual figure. This now replaces the old-time fitted lining and is the guide over which the style pattern is arranged, so that even the inexperienced dressmaker can make a wide variety of clothes. The same editor also reports an increased volume of subscribers' letters asking for information on dressmaking problems.

Schools and classes that teach dressmaking and dress-designing are enjoying larger attendance. A recent fashion show held in the auditorium of a New York department store by the students of a nationally known school of domestic arts illustrates the fact that laws of correct line and cut can be school-learned and that even the famous "ambiance" of Paris is not necessarily lacking in these pupil-made gowns and suits.

It has been whispered that lovely young things—the sophisticated "deb" and "sub-deb"—are now finding interest in needlework. It is quite "the thing" to embroider dress trifles and to cross-stitch designs that give the Paris touch to summer clothes.

A pleasant economic aspect presented by such increased interest in the personal wardrobe is that it offers more work to the home or neighborhood dressmaker. A morning paper is now classifying in a decorated box the advertisements of small dressmakers. Even more indicative is the fact that a New York store has obtained addresses of dressmakers to be given to their buyers of yard goods and it reports great demand for them. In this way the purchaser of a piece of goods can readily find a dressmaker in her neighborhood

Increase of outside activities and decrease in home space have caused the relinquishment of the sewing room and its practical accessories. To offset this a new custom has arisen; the client goes to the day dressmaker instead of the latter's coming to her. A correspondent from a inland city says that a new industry is prospering in her town. Several women with taste and training in such work are receiving customers in their homes for a fee of $3 a day. The customer brings all her materials and spends the day; during that time a gown is cut, fitted and the long seams sewn, while the finishing is left for home work by the amateur.

Illustrated, No. 645, a graceful daytime Oxford in black Ruby Kid, at $4.

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Creator of Symphonie and Armand

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THE HOME FORUM

A Memory of Julia Ward Howe

SUN streamed in at the east window, as the Little Girl wakened to a brand new April day. The pot of freesias that bloomed gayly in the big bay window caught the glow of warm sunlight and sent a pungent breath of delicate fragrance across the room to where the Little Girl lay in the big walnut bed, trying to decide what would be the best way to spend that free, sunny Saturday.

Today, she reminded herself happily, was like a green oasis in the week's busy activities; today she would not have to catch the eight-twenty-nine in order to be at her desk in Miss Laura Bancroft's big schoolroom in the city, before the carved oak clock that hung above the ornately carved marble mantel back of the rows of low desks struck the hour of nine in long, reverberating peals. Today, the Little Girl remembered, was hers to enjoy to the utmost.

The Little Girl's planning was interrupted by a sharp knock at the door, followed almost immediately by the entrance of Mosella, a merry-faced Negress, carrying a lavender envelope with the utmost care.

"It's fo' you-all," Mosella announced impressively, "fo' you-all, honey, an' its from ovah yondah at de big place. Yo' Auntie mus' hab 'portant business wif yo' to sen' Pat'son ovah here wif dis' here lettah. See, here's yo' own name on de top—"

The Little Girl sat up quickly and reached for the letter. Never, except perhaps at Christmas or possibly on a birthday, had she received a personally directed unsealed note. Her fingers trembled a little with anticipation as she pulled the sheet of pale lavender note paper out from its protecting envelope.

"I can't read it all," she explained to the waiting Mosella. "I'll have to have Mamma help me with Aunt Lizabeth's stub-pen letter."

Stub-pen writing was no puzzle to the Little Girl's mother and the message was soon read.

"You are invited," the letter stated in grown-up, dignified wording, "to join us tonight at dinner. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe of Boston will be the guest of honor and I remember that you told me you liked to meet important people."

A twinkle shone in her mother's blue eyes, but the Little Girl was grave.

"Don't you want to go, darling?" her mother questioned. "Aunt Elizabeth has done this to give you pleasure, and you will have to write a note at once to tell her you will come."

The note was, the Little Girl decided, as she looked over its third copying with critical intentness, a veritable masterpiece.

"I will like to come to dinner. I do like to meet important people, but I don't know who this one is until I ask my mother.

"P. S. Mother is sewing the hem in my new plaid silk.

"P. S. I will wear it tonight.

"P. S. Will we have ice cream?"

* * *

The rest of the day ran on in eventful swiftness. Long before noon the new plaid silk, pressed to a shiny freshness, hung demurely on its hook in the walnut wardrobe ready to be slipped on by the Little Girl, who made frequent visits to the bedroom in order to gaze at it appreciatively. It was, she felt sure, of sufficient loveliness to impress even a very important person (as she now knew Mrs. Howe to be) with its blue and green and yellow charm.

Promptly at a quarter before seven, her uncle's dusky driver appeared at the door. The Little Girl had expected to walk the short distance between the two houses, but Aunt Elizabeth was evidently treating her just as she treated her grown-up friends. The Little Girl thrilled to the unusual attention as she smoothed out the folds of her dress and settled herself in the carriage.

Lights shone in every window of her uncle's big house. Even the garret windows were rosy and glowing, and the bracket-lamp that hung on the front porch threw its welcoming, mellow rays down the steps and along the path where the rose bushes still wore their winter coats of straw. For a moment the Little Girl hesitated at the door. Many people seemed to be talking all at once, and suddenly she felt little and unprepared for such an impressive occasion.

As if aware of her hesitation, her uncle opened the door and took her by the hand.

"This, ladies and gentlemen," he announced in his fine resonant voice, when her coat and hat had been hung on the high rack at the back of the hall, and her yellow hair had been given a last swift pat with fingers that trembled a little, "is the small person who is deeply interested in celebrities."

The Little Girl was conscious of friendly smiles, as she made her way through the crowded parlor to where her Aunt Elizabeth waited in the south window. All at once a hand closed over hers and a sweet friendly voice spoke her name:

"So this is the little girl I am looking for," the voice said gayly. "I should have known you at once anywhere, for I read your note and I have been looking eagerly for the plaid silk frock. I am not an important person at all, dear child. I am Mrs. Howe, who dotes on young people."

In the presence of such warm friendliness, the embarrassment and self-consciousness slipped away from the Little Girl, leaving her free and happy.

Many people seemed to talk at once through that long dinner. The Little Girl was not able to follow them very well, but she was supremely happy, tucked in between her uncle and Mrs. Howe. It did not matter at all that she had to sit quietly there and listen while dish after dish, in the formal manner of the impressive nineties, made its way to and from the table.

Dressed in soft black with a creamy lace shawl about her shoulders and a length of lace on her white head, Mrs. Howe looked to the Little Girl like a gentle, happy grandmother. The Little Girl remembered what her mother had told her, how Mrs. Howe had written many wonderful things. She even remembered the words of the first verse of the Battle Hymn of the Republic and began to hum the familiar tune softly under her breath. All at once there was silence at the table save for the voice of the distinguished guest, as she talked with stirring intenseness on many subjects that were too deep for the Little Girl's understanding.

It was at the close of the dinner, when the Little Girl was beginning to think that she could not sit still another second, that William, her aunt's stiff butler, placed a plate before her with a frozen cream lily lying on it. The Little Girl gave a low, startled cry. For the first time in her life she was to eat from one of Aunt Elizabeth's Dresden china plates, the plates that always stood in exquisite, orderly piles on the china cupboard shelves. Mrs. Howe, she decided, must be the most important person in the world to warrant such unbelievable attention. The Little Girl looked up at her questioningly.

"Do you know," she whispered in a husky awed voice, "that these are the china cupboard dishes? I never knew they were to use before."

Mrs. Howe's arm slipped around her plaid silk shoulders understandingly.

"They are lovely, dearie, but I read your sweet little note and you must eat your delicious lily now. Don't you remember asking your Aunt Elizabeth if we were going to have ice cream?"

E. G. R. Y.

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San Miniato al Monte: From a Wash Drawing by Amy L. Handy

A Wayfarer in Wiltshire

All Wiltshire, green and golden, seems, on a summer afternoon, to lie at the wayfarer's feet. At so high a point as he has reached, the downs have lost their steep sides; they curve below him into rounded shapes, folding in upon each other, or swelling far and wide in softest greensward over which moves the slow shadow of a cloud. Here is great loneliness, if one can be lonely where wide sun-kissed spaces breathe of peace and freedom. In the bluest of distances rises a nebulous range beyond range of hills. On light summer airs that scarcely stir the grasses is wafted the fragrance of freshly cut hay, and a score of larks hang singing in the translucent heights. Here sheep crop the short grass that clothes the downs like velvet. There cows and horses feed in placid company, but of human forms there is no sign. Even the farm below seems empty, as if set out with its barns like some pretty toy for the wayfarer's delight. The appearance of a child or dog would seem a great event, but there is no movement anywhere save in the slow pilgrimage of the flocks and in the swing of larks and gauzy gnats.

A tiny village nestles round its square-towered church in the wooded valley, and round it protectingly slope the downs. Cornfields there are none, though an old man tells the wayfarer he can remember when the land for miles was golden with corn. A purple strip of ploughed earth, a patch of yellow mustard grows for the sheep, a field of long grass thick with clover, daisies, and sorrel, break the smooth contours of the downs. Here and there a chalk quarry gleams with white sides, showing how thin the soil lies above the chalk, how little depth the verdure has for its roots. Not far away, showing its circle of water to the sky, is a dewpond, that thing of mystery to the wayfarer who knows that the water comes not from any secret spring or rain. Yet of these retaining bowls that lack not water in the longest drought, the craft has been handed down, through the ages, from the primitive shepherds who made them to this our present day. Even more mysterious than the dewponds are the earthworks and barrows that, rounded now into grassy mounds, were known to the Romans as the work of those who knew these places before the Romans came.

Musing on these things, to the wayfarer the lonely downs become populated with dim forms. He sees the earliest Briton guarding his flocks and herds from the ravening wolves. He sees their humble homes, their vigil at night under the great starry heavens. By the Roman were the roads made, arrow-straight from town to town. Here the Romans had their camps and settlements, and on this still day can the wayfarer fancy the tramp of legions, and the proud uplifted glance of dark eyes, under plumed helmets, scanning these solitudes.

Yet Wiltshire has its forests, too, their green light enriched now, for the wayfarer, with a glow of wild rhododendron and foxglove in bloom. Tall pines crest its hills; and, on broad planes where the gypsy wanders with his caravan, the gorse and heather fill the air with sweetness. Here are, too, great yew trees of such size and age that it is said they stood in the Saxon's day. And Wiltshire has its water meadows golden with buttercups, where the full streams glide among yellow flags and honey-scented meadow-sweet; or ripple slowly for small boys to fish in from low stone bridges; or that sweep in a wide curve past manorial lawns. Surely Wiltshire has a wealth of diversity in its forests, its water meadows, and, above all, in its wide downs.

Here England lies, majestically still. Her ancient cathedrals and abbeys dot the land with the rich splendor of tapestry, tattered banner, stained glass, and shafted pillar. Her great houses stand in proud reserve above their spreading lawns. Her little villages cluster in shy beauty among their garden flowers; but here, in lonely silence and almost forgotten history, lie the mighty swelling downs where the warm sunlight broods and seems unwilling to depart.

With many a backward glance, the wayfarer takes his way down to the valley again with a grateful remembrance of home. Nor will he forget the heights he has climbed above.

M. A. B.

The Return of the Elephants' Keeper

Waddy never offered to harm her regular keeper, Johann. In fact, all three elephants were very, very fond of him, and well they might be, for he had been with them almost all their lives and pals, too.

One day Johann asked for a three months' leave of absence, which I granted with the understanding that when he returned he should come directly to my office so that I might go over to the elephant house with him and observe what greeting, if any, the big beasts might give him. For a few days after he left the elephants were a bit uneasy, but seemed to take his absence with very little feeling. To all appearances they were just as contented without him.

When Johann returned I went with him to the elephant house. It was getting along towards evening and the light was rather dim. The animals were chained by one of their fore feet in their respective stalls and were engaged in eating their evening meal which for each one consisted of about forty pounds of timothy hay. We entered and stood in the public space in front of them for a few moments, but the light was too poor for them to see Johann and besides, an elephant's sight is rather poor at best. I then said: "Speak to them," and he did so. Immediately the elephants stopped eating and started weaving back and forth from one foot to another, stretching out their trunks to get the scent. Finally Johann went through the guard-rail gate and entered the enclosure where he stood halfway between Molly and Tony. Molly put the tip of her trunk on his shoe and Tony put his on Johann's coat. For a moment they stood there without a motion of their big bodies. Then with one accord both elephants lifted their trunks high in the air, and so did Waddy, who by some elephant communication had become aware of what was going on, and let out such a burst of trumpeting as I never heard before or ever expect to hear again. The vibration was so great that the skylights and windows rattled in their frames. With one kick all three animals snapped the heavy iron-linked chains with which they were shackled and tore around the enclosure like mad. I was fearful that they would go right through the heavy steel bars at the front or break down the two-foot cement walls in the rear of the house. . . .

The noise they made, enclosed in the house though they were, was so great that people were running in from the street over a quarter of a mile away. As I went out the door I was greeted by the scared faces of nearly a thousand persons.—GEORGE F. MORSE, in "My Life With Animals."

"The Darkness Coming as a Cloud"

Sound loves to revel in a summer night:
Witness the murmur of the gray twilight
That stole upon the ear, in Syracq,
Of many a wild star-gazer long ago;
That stealeth ever on the ear of him
Who, musing, gazeth on the distance dim,
And sees the darkness coming as a cloud:
Is not its form—its voice—most palpable and loud?

—From "The Poems of EDGAR ALLAN POE."

Chinese Wallpaper Designs

Wallpaper had been used in the homes of China, especially Northern China, since the beginning of the Seventeenth Century. In that century all the decorative arts advanced greatly in China. The new Tartar dynasty of Tsing had come into power and while the rulers of this house did little for the rapidly deteriorating fine arts of the country they did take an encouraging interest in the lesser arts. Especially Kang H'si, second Emperor of the house (1661-1722), fostered the decorative arts, giving tremendous orders to the great porcelain works and taking a keen interest in new glazes and new designs. Wallpaper was one of the decorative arts that rode into favor on the wave of the Imperial interest.

These papers were painted; not, of course, by the great painters, but by the artist craftsmen of which there was a very large number in China at the time. . . .

Their patterns were of three kinds: landscape, bird and flower, and scenes of domestic life. In each of these they were following an established tradition in Chinese painting. In their landscape designs they were the inheritors of a long and honored convention. The word for landscape in Chinese means mountain-and-water, literally, and the painters for hundreds of years respected this literal meaning, combining high peaks with flowing streams and waterfalls in their scenes. In the Sung period (960-1280) landscape painting had reached its greatest height. But these paintings were very abstract, made always with the view to an idealistic and emotional interpretation rather than as the literal representation of any specific place or as a decorative design. During the Ming period landscape painting had become more and more decorative. Into the black and white ink paintings of Sung there crept more and more malachite green and strong red, until at the end of the dynasty the decorative conception predominated. The wallpaper painters took these decorative landscapes and adapted them to their own uses, piling conventionalised peak on peak in strong pure greens broken by dashes of black ink indicating trees, and quieter luminous stretches of water. Sometimes, too, they introduced gay little gold and red pavilions and tiny figures of richly robed Mandarins and their ladies. The results were altogether charming, a rich and characterful decoration that took Europe by storm.

The bird and flower designs had almost as old a tradition and a more varied precedent. Certain flowers were especially dear to the masters of Sung. The lotus and the peony were painted over and over again, and the camellia, too, was delicately but strongly portrayed. The birds in which they were interested seem numberless; the kingfisher, the heron, the partridge and many of the brilliantly plumed small birds. . . .

But the Chinese of the Ming period, becoming steadily less idealistic in their art, were interested in genre scenes. A whole school of genre painting grew up and innumerable paintings of banquets, festivals, picnics, and even more usual occurrences of daily life have come down to us. The earlier examples of these are all done with great realistic fidelity and many of them are most decorative in their vivid colorings. . . .

These Chinese papers fitted in excellently with the decorative needs of the houses of Europe in the late Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries. They gave them an individuality and variety and intimacy that was a relief from the rather solemn styles of the Sixteenth and early Seventeenth Centuries.—PHYLLIS ACKERMAN, in "Wallpaper, Its History, Design and Use."

Czechoslovak Color

Pizeň market is distinctly a place to visit, but one should go very early in the morning before the wonderful masses of vegetables and fruit to be seen—we are speaking of the summer and autumn—begin to be dispersed.

In this great market place, above the gabled houses surrounding which rises the thin spire of the high-roofed church, one finds spread all over the square booths and stalls with a background of wagons in which oxen are harnessed. On the stalls are piles of vegetables and other comestibles, including cheeses butter and poultry, multitudes of geese, and on the other stalls dresses, boots and shoes, tinware, rough earthenware, agricultural implements, plants, and all sorts of articles likely to tempt the country folk who have come into the town to replenish their household stores.

The short-skirted customers indulge in very gay colours. One may see a dark blue skirt with a yellow shirt-like bodice, deep red stockings, a red apron and a large orange-coloured handkerchief tied over the head. Then one finds women and girls dressed in mauve, light pink, blue, Havanna brown, and olive and yellow. Not one colour alone, but three or four blended together, and in the brilliant sunshine forming a picture of gay and vivid colour of great picturesqueness and charm. Here is the costume of one peasant girl which may be taken as typical of the many. Her head was protected from the sun by a pale-lavender large-size handkerchief. She wore a black jacket, underneath which was a scrupulously white blouse-like garment, her skirt was brilliant cardinal, her stockings a shade of bright orange, and her shoes—quite neat and shapely, though substantial, for shoes are obtained quite cheaply in Czechoslovakia—were black.—CLIVE HOLLAND, in "Czechoslovakia, The Land and Its People."

July Rain

The rain darts down softly
striking with silvery fingers
the thatched roofs.
The feathery bamboos quiver
under the drowsy pearl sky.

RAYMOND FREMOULT.

White Magic

Sometimes a rose bush, so close will appear—
My mother's roses, ivory white; with power
To take me back to an old garden dear—
I breathe the perfume of that vanished flower.

IDA CROCKER DUNCAN.

Berrying

The wild raspberries are here. What a glorious time of year it is! The summer has come into its fullness, and yet there are so many summer days still ahead that there is no feeling of sadness that they are nearly gone.

All the spring seems to have been looking forward to just these days. First, there was the early piping of the frogs to tell us that spring was here. Then came the twilight song of the robin from the tall spruces and elms. Then followed in succession, all too quickly as we look back, the mayflower pushing through the brown grass on a sunny bank; the swollen brook in the green meadow; the pink and white apple blossoms against a blue sky; the air laden with their fragrance and the humming of bees. All these filled us not alone with joy of their own beauty, but with the promise of a greater beauty.

So now is the time to pick out our favorite pail and a measuring cup, and follow the road through the woods to the place where the raspberries grow. If we wish to fill our pails quickly, we must go to a clearing where the woods have been recently cut; but, if we are out for the joy of it, we wander along a familiar road where the raspberries have always grown. As we walk through the cool of the woods, high overhead the vireo is singing his leisurely song, and from a pile of brush on the ground comes the chewink's damp woodsy note. In the distance, we hear the sharpening of scythes and the call of the mowers as they cut the tall grass in the hayfields. So we stroll on, picking a few berries here and there until we come to an old cellar hole, all overgrown with wild roses. Here the berries are thicker, and we pick to our hearts' content. The sun beats down, but a breeze comes now and then to waft the tinkling of a far-off cow bell. How luscious the berries look in the half-filled pail! What great draughts we drink in of their fragrance! No odor is quite like it, unless it is that of the Thousand Beauties rose.

When we have picked enough, we go slowly back the way we came, our hearts full of thankfulness for the beauties of our New England countryside. Home again, we rest in the cool living room until the tinkle of ice tells us that someone is bringing us glasses of raspberry juice, mixed with lemon and sirup. Our little maid thinks that is what we went berrying for, but we know that it was not just to gather the berries but for the joy of picking them.

True Estimation

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AMID the changing values of material things, fluctuating prices, and shifting appraisals, which have been evident in most parts of the world for many months past, there is a great need to discern true values and to place proper valuation on all things. Between the pessimistic, limited underestimation and the optimistic, sometimes impracticable overestimation there lies true estimation, which always shows values in their correct light; it neither undervalues things nor puts fictitious values on them: it interprets, infallibly and practically, true value.

It is good business management to estimate the expense involved in any commercial venture; to determine whether results will justify expense or gain be great enough to warrant expenditure. But this cannot be true without a proper understanding of true values.

Counting costs is indispensable not alone in business. It is equally necessary in other affairs if mental peace, poise, and proper self-respect are to be maintained. And these qualities, however great their cost in discipline, are always worth the price.

Christ Jesus gave a rule for correctly appraising human acts. It is called the Golden Rule: "As ye would that men should do to you, do ye also to them likewise." How simply he stated this rule! No reservation is made and no exception given; it must work "likewise"—both ways.

Sometimes pride would rebel against the consistent use of the Golden Rule; self-sufficiency would try to interfere with it or dishonesty argue to evade it. Self-will would urge that we cast it aside; mad ambition would seek to misinterpret its meaning. Critical thought, as it points to another's failure, is inclined falsely to estimate the value of this Golden Rule: it would measure and tabulate another's failure rather than his attainment.

Blessed is that one who keeps pure desire active in his endeavor to express good to others even as he would have good come back to him in quantity and quality. Whoever expresses this measure of good will and brotherly love to his neighbor, whatever his race or creed, demonstrates its value. A willing user of the Golden Rule finds opportunity to use it rightly. Daily use keeps it bright, and this glow spreads to those in need of its light—those struggling to be obedient to its high standard.

Each one must be true to himself if he would truly estimate his fellow man. No one can make a true estimate if he believes that man in God's likeness can be both good and bad. Nor is one estimating correctly when he sees himself as in reality the perfect child of God and yet fails to see his neighbor "likewise." God made man in His own image and likeness, spiritual and perfect; this is the only true estimation of man. The cost of forgetting that man is spiritual, perfect, is counted many times in sadness and in tears.

Mary Baker Eddy saw that to understand God aright brings a true sense of values. She found a scientific way to render to God the things that belong to God. Through the maze of mortal beliefs she discerned the perfect child of God. This is the true estimation of man, which heals the sick and frees the sinner. God is not the author of discord, distress, disease, sin, for He is ever present good. This truth she proved by demonstration over and over again.

To talk about discord or imperfection as having reality is an untrue estimation that none can afford. The indulging of wrong thoughts is costly. Resentment, hatred, criticism, false accusation, wrong judgment—all states and stages of negative thinking—are never worth the price they exact. Like unreckoned expenses, they appear surprising in demands and penalties.

Mrs. Eddy speaks of growing "into the manhood or womanhood of Christianity" (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 16). The mental steps of this growth Godward bring added ability to estimate one's own and others' true selfhood. For this spiritual selfhood, born of God, good, there can be no criticism, no condemnation, no pity, no imperfection, no lack, no death. False estimates of God and of man disappear as God's perfect creation is discerned. In the next paragraph Mrs. Eddy says, "Here, then, is the awakening from the dream of life in matter, to the great fact that *God is the only Life;* that, therefore, we must entertain a higher sense of both God and man." Not alone must the perfection of God be declared; the perfection of God's child must also be recognized.

The world's need today is to learn to distinguish the real from the unreal; the false from the true; fact from fallacy. In the making of these estimates patience and kindness clear one's mental vision. What glorious freedom comes as one learns to estimate all things truly! Changing values of material things, fluctuating prices, shifting appraisals, and other phases of discordant sense-testimony no longer perturb the one who has learned scientific, true estimation. This one sees clearly the nothingness of evil, for he understands the allness of God, good.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish.]

Estimación verdadera

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

EN MEDIO de los valores variables de las cosas materiales, los precios fluctuantes y las apreciaciones mudables que han estado en evidencia casi por el mundo entero hace muchos meses, hay gran necesidad de discernir valores verdaderos y de avaluar todas las cosas apropiadamente. Entre la estimación inadecuada y pesimista y la estimación exagerada optimista y poco práctica está la estimación verdadera, que enseña siempre los valores en su luz correcta; no menosprecia las cosas ni les atribuye valores ficticios: reconoce y aprecia valor verdadero infalible y practicamente.

Corresponde a una buena dirección de negocios que el coste de cualquier empresa comercial se estime de antemano, que se determine si las ganancias justificarán los gastos. Pero esto no se puede hacer sin una comprensión adecuada de los valores verdaderos.

El calcular de los gastos es indispensable no sólo en el mundo de los negocios. Es igualmente necesario en otros asuntos, si la paz del alma, el equilibrio y el respeto propio se han de mantener. Y estas cuantías, por mucho que nos cueste el adquirirlas, siempre merecerán el precio.

Cristo Jesús dió una regla para una apreciación correcta de los actos humanos. Se llama la Regla de Oro: "Y como queréis que os hagan los hombres, así hacedles también vosotros." (Según la versión castellana de la Biblia de Cipriano de Valera.) ¡Con cuánta sencillez declaró esta regla! No se admite reserva ni excepción de ninguna clase; tiene que obrar de la misma manera en ambas direcciones.

A veces el orgullo quisiera rebelarse contra el uso consistente de esta Regla de Oro; la presunción quisiera influenciarla o falta de honradez trataría de evitarla. La obstinación nos instigaría a ignorarla; la ambición desenfrenada trataría de interpretarla erróneamente. La tendencia crítica, señalando el fracaso de otro, está inclinada a estimar equivocadamente el valor de la Regla de Oro; preferiría medir y registrar el fracaso de otro más bien que su éxito.

Bendito es el que mantiene buena voluntad activa en sus esfuerzos de demostrar bondad a otros, lo mismo como quisiera que cosas buenas vengan hacia él, tanto en cuantidad como en calidad. Cualquier que sea el que exprese esta medida de buena voluntad y amor fraternal a sus semejantes, sea la que sea su raza o su doctrina, demuestra el valor de la Regla de Oro. Y el que está dispuesto a hacer uso de ella encontrará ocasión de hacerlo. Uso continuo le conserva el brillo, y este brillo se extiende a aquellos que necesitan su luz—aquellos que se están esforzando a obedecer sus normas elevadas.

Cada uno tiene que ser leal para consigo si quisiera apreciar a sus semejantes con justicia. Nadie puede hacer una apreciación verdadera, al suponer que el hombre a la semejanza de Dios puede ser bueno y malo al mismo tiempo. Ni hace uno una estimación correcta, si se ve a sí mismo como en realidad el hijo perfecto de Dios y sin embargo falta de ver a su prójimo de la misma manera. Dios hizo al hombre a su propia imagen y semejanza, espiritual y perfecto; esto es la única apreciación verdadera del hombre. El coste de un olvido de que el hombre es espiritual y perfecto se paga muchas veces con pesadumbre y lágrimas.

Mary Baker Eddy vió que el comprender bien a Dios nos proporciona la percepcion correcta de los valores. Encontró un modo científico de dar a Dios las cosas que pertenecen a Dios. A través del laberinto de las suposiciones mortales dividó al hijo perfecto de Dios. Esto es la apreciación correcta del hombre que cura a los enfermos y libra al pecador. Dios no es el autor de discordia, aflicción, enfermedad y pecado, porque es el bien siempre presente. Ella probó esta verdad por demostración en casos innumerables.

El hablar de la discordia o de la imperfección como teniendo realidad es una apreciación falsa que nadie se puede permitir. El abandonarse a un pensar erróneo cuesta caro. Resentimiento, odio, crítica, calumnia, condenación injusta—todos los estados y grados de un pensar negativo—no valen nunca el precio que exigen. Cual gastos inesperados, parecen sorprendentes sus demandas y sus multas.

Mrs. Eddy habla del crecer al "estado del hombre o de la mujer del Cristianismo" (Miscellaneous Writings, pág. 16). Los adelantos mentales de este desarrollo hacia Dios resultan en una habilidad creciente de estimar tanto la propia identidad como la de los demás. Para esta identidad espiritual nacida de Dios, el bien, no puede haber crítica, condenación, lástima, imperfección, pobreza o muerte. Estimaciones erróneas acerca de Dios y del hombre desaparecen en la medida en que la creación perfecta de Dios es comprendida. En el segundo párrafo Mrs. Eddy dice: "Aquí tenemos, pues, el despertar del sueño de vida en la materia a la gran realidad que Dios es la única Vida; que, por lo tanto, tenemos que tener un concepto más elevado tanto de Dios como del hombre." No sólo hay que declarar la perfección de Dios, sino que hay que reconocer también la perfección del hijo de Dios.

La necesidad del mundo hoy día es de aprender a distinguir entre lo real y lo irreal, entre lo falso y lo verdadero, entre lo que es un hecho y lo que es contrahecho. Al hacer estas apreciaciones la paciencia y la benevolencia clarifican nuestra vista mental. ¡Qué libertad tan gloriosa alcanzamos a medida que aprendemos a estimar todas las cosas según su valor verdadero. Los valores variables de las cosas materiales, la fluctuación de los precios, las apreciaciones mudables, y otras fases discordantes del testimonio de los sentidos dejan de perturbar a aquel que ha aprendido la estimación verdadera y científica de las cosas. Aquél ve claramente la irrealidad del mal, porque comprende la totalidad de Dios, el bien.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

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HEAVINESS IN STOCK PRICES PREDOMINATES

Losses From 1 to 5 Points in Principal Shares—Trading Dull

NEW YORK, July 22 (AP)—While trading remained extremely dull in the New York Stock Market today, prices shrank steadily, losses ranging from 1 to 5 points in many of the principal shares. The list lost a sizable portion of its gradual advance of the past five sessions. The foreign markets were also weak, particularly Paris.

Several issues declined about 2 to 5 points, including American Can, American Telephone, Allied Chemical, Air Reduction, du Pont, Johns-Manville, U. S. Steel, Baltimore & Ohio, New York Central, Auburn and Eastman. Losses of around a point appeared in such stocks as General Electric, Radio, Consolidated Gas, Southern Pacific and Pennsylvania.

The weekly steel trade reviews failed to bear out estimates yesterday that steel production had held about unchanged from the previous week. About the best the industry expects, apparently, is the maintenance of the current level through most of August. Some seasonal pickup in September, however, is regarded as assured.

Considerable speculation is heard in Wall Street as to whether United States Steel will maintain its $7 annual dividend at next week's meeting, but there is an unusual diversity of opinion.

News from the petroleum industry was encouraging, although the oil shares failed to continue their recent advance.

Rails stiffened a little, however, Atchison regaining most of an extreme decline of 4½. The closing tone was heavy. Sales were less than 1,000,000 shares.

Changes in Bonds Narrow

The bond market fluctuated narrowly and irregularly today as trading continued moderate.

German 5½s and 7s receded about 2 points in moderate trading. Argentine 6s of May 1961 reacted a point in a large turnover. Aside from these issues and a few others the foreign group was dull and steady.

Loans of the United States Government were little changed in dull trading.

Railroad obligations enjoyed a larger turnover than other domestic issues. The irregularly lower trend in them was principally a matter of minor fractions. Industrial issues lacked a definite trend.

American & Foreign Power 5s, American Telephone 5s of 1960, Detroit Edison 4½s of 1961 and North American 5s of 1961 were among the few active utilities. They were narrowly irregular.

Kreuger & Toll 5s and Texas Corporation 5s were two active stock-privilege issues and lost fractions. Most such bonds were dull in keeping with the inactivity of stocks.

TRADING IN STOCKS AT LONDON QUIET WITH PRICES EASY

LONDON, July 22 (AP)—Suspense regarding the outcome of the seven-power conference was responsible for inactivity today on the stock exchange. There were only small dealings with fractionally easier quotations, German bonds being an exception with a two-point drop.

Foreign exchanges moved narrowly, mostly against London.

Yesterday's gold exports were more than £3,000,000, and prospects of further exports today stiffened discounts and caused discussion as to whether the bank rate would be protectively raised. But it was understood the authorities were buying bills on the open market to check discounts and prevent a high bank rate.

PARIS, July 22 (AP)—The Bourse was comparatively inactive today. A certain amount of liquidation depressed prices slightly, but local securities showed good resistance and yielded little ground. Others were somewhat off but after the opening business dwindled and the close was heavy.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	July 22	July 21
75	Am & Cont	10	10	10	10
54	Am Found	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	..
180	Am T&T	178½	176¾	177½	179¾
205	Amoskeag	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
600	Andes Pet	.15	.15	.15	.13
100	Big Sanf pf	20	20	20	..
496	Bos El	91¾	91	91¼	91½
40	Bos El pf	99¾	99¾	99¾	99½
70	Bos El 1pf	109½	109½	109½	109½
125	Bos El 2 pf	103½	103¼	103½	103¼
35	Bos & Alb	183	183	183	..
8	B&M A sta	55	55	55	..
20	B&M pr pf	103	102	103	102½
96	Bos Prop	18¾	18¾	18¾	..
5	Cop Range	4½	4½	4½	4½
260	E G&Fuel	19½	19½	19½	19½
20	E G&F pf	92¼	91½	92¼	91½
10	E G&F pr pf	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼
52	Edison Elec	248½	248½	248½	248
235	Em Asso	15	15	15	15½
5	First Nat S	54¾	54¾	54¾	55½
25	Gen Capital	30	29½	29½	30
30	Hathaway pf	87	85	85	..
38	Isle Royale	3	2½	2½	2¾
14	Kidder Peabody	30	30	30	..
28	Loew's Theat	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¾
45	Mass Util	4¼	4	4	..
20	Nash	27¾	27¾	27¾	28¾
45	Nat Ser	1½	1½	1½	1½
12	NE Tel	133¼	133¾	133¾	133¼
100	No Butte	1½	1½	1½	1½
12	Old Colony	138	135	135	..
920	Pac Mills	20	19	20	19
275	Quincy Min	5¼	5	5	5⅜
100	Shannon	.20	.20	.20	..
67	Stone Web	32½	31⅜	32¼	32¼
100	Suil Mach	13½	12½	12½	13½
58	Swift & Co	26	25¾	26	25¾
100	Tower Mfg	.25	.25	.25	..
30	Un Cop Ld	.15	.15	.15	..
100	Uni Found	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
30	Uni Shoe	54¼	54	54	54
12	Unit Gas	7	7	7	..

BONDS

$2600	E Mass 5½s	28½	28½	28½	28½
5000	E Mass 5s	34	34	34	..
1000	NE Tel 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾

INTERLAKE IRON LOSS

CHICAGO, July 23—Interlake Iron Corp. reports for the quarter ended June 30 net loss of $364,762 after interest, depreciation, etc., compared with net profit of $89,455, equal to 3 cents a share on the 2,000,000 shares in the preceding quarter and net profit of $532,633, or 26 cents a share in the June quarter of 1930. Six months' net loss was $188,307, compared with net profit of $1,297,538, equal to 65 cents a share in the first half of 1930.

PROCTOR & GAMBLE NET

Proctor & Gamble Company reports for the year ended June 30 net profit of $22,650,-818, equal to $3.37 a share on the common stock. This compares with $22,480,000, including credit adjustment of the prior year's tax reserves amounting to $340,262, for the previous year.

WEDNESDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1931 High	1931 Low	Div. In $		Sales	High	Low	Last July 22	Last July 21
141½	93½	..	Abitibi Pow & P	200	93½	93½	93½	..
32⅛	11⅛	1	Adams Express	300	18⅛	18	18⅛	18⅜
82	62½	3	Adams Exp pf	50	68	67	68	..
31⅞	23¼	2	Adams Millis	200	25	25	25	..
11	7	.60	Advance Rumely	100	8	8	8	..
100¾	70¾	3	Air Reduction	3900	78⅛	76¾	76¾	78
10⅞	3¾	..	Airway Elec App	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	..
20⅜	7	.40	Alaska-Juneau	7300	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	10⅜
13¼	4⅛	..	Allegheny Corp	1100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝
182¾	102¾	6‡	Allied Chem	1300	130¾	118¾	118¼	121¾
42¾	18⅝	2	Allis Chalmers	400	30½	29	29	27
3⅛	..	..	Amal Leather	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
4¾	1⅜	..	Am Beet Sugar	400	3	3	3	..
17⅝	7	..	Am Beet Sug pf	70	12	10	12	..
129¾	92½	8‡	Am Can	15100	105¼	101⅞	101½	106⅞
88	58½	7	Am Car & F pf	10	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝	..
49¾	38¼	3‡	Am Chicle	1300	43⅛	42¾	43¼	45⅛
33½	18⅛	..	Am European	300	23	21	21	..
51⅝	21½	..	Am & For Pow	23500	30¼	28¾	30⅛	30¾
10⅝	6¼	1	Am Hawaiian	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	..
31⅝	18¼	3	Am Ice	100	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
77¾	64	6	Am Ice pf	300	64¾	64¾	64¾	..
26	9¼	..	Am International	3300	15	14¾	14¾	14⅞
30¾	13½	1	Am Locomotive	300	18	18	18	19
84¾	68	7	Am Loco pf	200	72¼	72¼	72¼	74¼
23¾	8⅛	..	Am Metal	200	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	13½
39¾	..	..	Am Nat Gas pf	30	12	12	12	..
64¾	30⅜	1	Am Power & Lt	400	33	32¾	33	33⅜
102	88	6	Am P&L 6% pf	300	91	91	91	91¾
21¼	11½	.60	Am Radiator	400	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	14
37⅝	15⅜	..	Am Rolling Mill	400	21¾	21¾	21¾	22
77¾	64	6	Am Ice pf	300	64¾	64¾	64¾	..
26	9¼	..	Am Shipbuilding	200	17	17	17	17
30¾	13½	1	Am Smelt & Ref	1300	35	33½	33½	35
4½	1⅞	..	Am Solvents & C	300	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
31¼	13⅛	2	Am Steel Fdries	300	16½	16⅜	16⅜	16½
48¼	37	2½‡	Am Stores	100	41⅝	40¾	41⅝	..
60	42	5	Am Sugar Rf	300	57½	57½	57½	61½
108½	86	7	Am Sug Ref pf	200	105¾	105¾	105¾	106⅞
201¾	156½	9	Am Tel & Tel	37700	179¾	178¾	179¾	179¾
80¾	40¾	3	Am Wat W&E	800	51⅝	49¾	49¾	51½
11⅞	5¼	..	Am Woolen	400	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
39½	20¾	..	Am Woolen pf	1600	31	30⅜	31	31⅜
..	1⅛	..	Am Writ Pap ct	200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
43¼	18⅝	1½	Anaconda Cop	9500	28¾	25¾	25¾	27⅝
102	98	7	Archer Dan pf	1000	98¼	98½	98¼	..
72	32	7	Armour Del pf	200	48¼	48¼	48¼	48
4½	1½	..	Armour Ill A	200	2	2	2	2
2⅜	1	..	Armour Ill B	300	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
47	10½	..	Armour Ill pf	200	14¾	14¾	14¾	..
83	80	7	Artloom Corp pf	110	80½	80½	80½	..
28⅞	8¾	..	Asso Apparel Ind	200	7½	7½	7½	7¾
1⅜	⅝	..	Asso Aparale I rts	1500	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
29¾	16¼	2½	Asso Dry Good	200	18	19	19	19¼
203⅜	132¾	10	Atchison T&SF	300	164	161	164	168½
39	15	..	Atl Gulf & WI	100	15	15	15	..
23¾	11⅛	1	Atl Refining	3600	16¾	16	16	16¼
295½	101½	4‡	Auburn Auto	2700	170	165	167	171¾
2½	1	..	Auto Sales	500	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅜
6½	3	..	Aviation Corp Del	300	3¾	3½	3¾	3¾

—B—

27½	9¼	..	Baldwin Loco	200	14½	14	14	14¾
104½	70	7	Baldwin Loco pf	10	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝
87⅞	43½	5	Balt & Ohio	900	60	56⅝	56⅝	59¼
113½	99¾	7	Bangor & Ar pf	10	110½	110½	110½	110½
14⅛	5¾	..	Barnsdall A	500	9	8½	8½	8¾
81	53½	4	Beatrice Cream	200	59	59	59	60½
80¾	75⅛	4.13	Belg Nat Rys ppf	100	75¾	75¾	75¾	..
25⅛	14⅞	1	Bendix Aviation	1600	20⅞	20¼	20¼	21⅜
46¼	31	2	Best & Co	200	38⅝	38⅜	38⅝	38⅝
70¾	38⅛	4	Bethlehem Steel	12000	45⅛	44⅞	44⅞	47
123⅞	96⅜	7	Beth Steel pf	200	108½	108	108½	108½
29	16	1½	Blaw Knox	100	18	18	18	..
40½	20¾	1½	Bohn Alum & B	700	35⅛	34	34½	35¾
66¼	60	4	Bon Ami A	200	61	61	61	61½
76⅛	47	3‡	Borden	1500	59⅜	58½	58⅝	59⅜
30¾	14½	1	Borg Warner	600	20	19½	19	20
22¾	8¼	1¼	Briggs Mfg	3800	13⅜	13¼	13¼	13⅜
69½	53¾	4	Brooklyn Man T	15500	60½	59¾	59¾	60
129⅜	90	8	Brooklyn Un Gas	200	110	109¾	109⅝	111
43¼	32¾	3	Brown Shoe	300	43¾	43½	43¾	42¾
9½	3	..	Bruns Terminal	200	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	7
5⅝	2½	..	Budd Mfg	200	4¼	4¼	4¼	4½
13	7⅛	1	Budd Wheel	700	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
15¾	8½	1½	Bulova Watch	500	9⅛	9	9	9¼
32¼	19⅛	1	Burroughs Add	200	23	23	23	24½
104	70	7	Bush Term deb	10	90	90	90	..
2¾	1⅛	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
1¾	¾	..	Butte & Superior	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
69¾	23⅜	..	Byers	3800	32½	31¼	31½	33⅛

—C—

53	20½	2	Calif Packing	700	24	23⅝	23⅝	..
10⅜	10¼	1	Campbell Wy&C	300	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
43½	32⅜	..	Calumet & Ariz	500	41	40¾	41	40⅜
11⅜	5	..	Calumet & Hecla	400	7¼	7	7	7⅛
45	29⅞	3	Canada Dry	200	40	39	39	40½
45⅜	24⅛	1¼	Canadian Pacific	2000	26½	25⅞	26	26¼
121½	59½	6	Case Thresh	8500	72⅜	71¼	71¼	74⅛
116	95	7	Case Thresh pf	30	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼
52½	21½	3	Caterpillar Trac	600	24	23½	23½	24½
..	8¼	..	Celanese Corp	200	13	13	13	13
7¾	14	..	Celotex Co pf	10	19	19	19	..
24⅞	17⅞	1½	Central Aguirre	400	23	23¾	23¾	23
6¼	2½	..	Century Ribbon	..	..	5¼	5¼	4⅝
30½	14	1	Cerro de Pasco	1300	17¾	17	17	17⅜
25½	11	..	Certain-Teed pf	200	23	22½	23	23
54½	27½	3	Chesapeake Corp	200	38	37¾	37¾	38¾
46½	27	2½	Ches & Ohio	1800	36	35¼	35¼	36⅝
7⅞	4	..	Chi & &Gt West	100	6½	6½	6½	6¼
27½	13¾	..	Chi & Gt W pf	700	26½	24¾	25	26½
15⅞	4¼	..	Chi Mil&StP pf	1100	10	9¾	9¾	10
65½	22½	4	Chi Rock Isl & P	200	43½	40¼	41	44
33¾	17⅜	2.40	Childs Company	400	21	20½	20½	..
25¾	12½	1	Chrysler	6500	23⅜	22¼	22½	23½
37⅞	30	3.60‡	City Ice & Fuel	200	32½	32½	32½	..
43⅜	2	..	City Stores	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
104½	101¾	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	100	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼
17½	9	..	Collins & Aikman	700	14	13½	13½	14¼
56¼	44	4	Colo & So 2pf	10	44	44	44	..
45⅝	20⅝	2‡	Columbia Gas	3500	31	30⅛	30⅜	31⅛
111⅝	55	5‡	Columbian Carb	1400	75⅛	73	73	75
16⅜	6	56	Columbia2Graph	400	9	8⅞	8⅞	9
11⅞	6	56	Col Graph ct	700	9¼	8¾	8¾	9⅜
25	20	1¾	Comm Cred pf	10	25	24½	24½	25
89	76⅛	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	20	89	87	89	..
24	20	2	Comm Inv Tr	100	23½	23½	23½	24
21½	10¾	1	Comm Solvents	1100	17⅜	16⅝	16⅝	17⅜
12	6⅞	.40	Comwith & So	1300	9¼	8½	8½	9¼
100⅜	90	6	Comwith & S 6pf	400	96¼	96	96	96⅜
13⅜	6⅞	1	Congoleum Nairn	700	13	12⅜	12⅝	13¼
109⅜	82½	4	Consol Gas	6800	94½	92½	93¼	95⅜
42½	25	6	Consol Rys Cu pf	600	34¼	33½	34⅛	35
..	1¾	..	Consol Textile	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
30	9¼	..	Cont Baking A	100	14	14	14	14½
2¾	1¼	..	Cont Baking B	500	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
62⅜	40⅜	2½	Cont Can	1300	51¾	49¾	49¾	52
51⅞	34	2.40	Cont Insurance	700	41	40	40	41½
12	5	..	Cont Oil	1700	9¾	9⅛	9¾	9¼
12	3½	..	Cont Shares	400	5¼	5	5	4⅞
86⅝	55⅜	3‡	Corn Products	1800	67	65¾	67	67¼
152½	146⅞	7	Corn Prod pf	30	150	150	150	150
18	6¼	..	Coty	100	8½	8½	8½	8½
63	30⅜	..	Crucible Steel	200	44¼	43¾	43⅞	46
106	80	7	Crucible Steel pf	40	88	87	88	89½
5⅞	2¼	..	Cuban Am Sug	200	5½	5½	5½	5¾
35	16	..	Cuban Am S pf	20	31	31	31	30
1¾	⅛	..	Cuban Dom S	300	⅜	⅛	⅛	⅜
48⅞	35¾	4	Cudahy Packing	200	41	41	41	41
100	69	6	Curtis Publishing	200	72	72	..	..
5⅞	2⅛	..	Curtis-Wright	1900	3⅜	3⅛	3¼	3¼
8½	3	..	Curtis-Wright A	400	4⅛	4⅛	4⅜	5

—D—

23	9¾	..	Davison Chem	200	12½	12½	12½	13
22	19¾	1.40	Deere & Co pf	200	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	..
157½	107½	9	Del & Hudson	300	124⅛	124⅛	124¼	123
23	14⅞	..	Diamond Match	1900	18½	18½	18⅝	19
27¾	24⅜	1½	Diamond M pf	200	27¾	27¾	27¾	27⅝
13½	8⅞	1	Dome Mines	500	12⅛	11¾	11¾	12
24	14¼	1.20	Dominion Stores	1300	23	22¾	23	22⅝
21¼	17½	1.25	Douglas Air	500	19¼	18½	18⅝	18⅝
107	71	4‡	Du Pont de Nem	2300	88¾	87¼	87¾	90⅛
124	118¾	6	Du Pont deb	100	123	123	123	..

—E—

185¾	118	5‡	Eastman Kodak	1800	147¾	143⅜	144	148⅛
21⅞	9¼	1.60	Eaton Axle & Spg	200	15	15	15	15
69	35½	..	Eitington S pf	200	55	55	55	..
74⅜	36⅛	6	Elec Auto-Lite	3000	40¾	39⅛	39¾	41
4½	2	..	Elec Boat	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
60¾	30½	1	Elec Pow & Lt	4500	39⅞	38½	38¼	40
98¼	80	6	El Pw&L 6% pf	100	88½	88½	88½	..
44	30	3	Endicott Johnson	1600	44	42	42	43½
39¾	13½	..	Erie RR	100	20½	20⅛	20½	22¼
45½	25	4	Erie RR pf	400	32⅞	32½	32½	34
12¾	5⅛	..	Eureka Vacuum	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	5⅜
25	17	1½	Exchange Buffet	100	16½	16½	16½	..

—F—

29¾	15⅞	5 1.60	Fairbanks Morse	100	16¼	16¼	16¼	..
6½	3⅜	..	Fashion Park	800	4¾	4½	4½	5
30	11¼	2.40	Fed Water Serv	1200	15½	14⅜	14⅝	15¼
54¼	36¼	2.60	Fidelity Phe P	400	44	43¾	44	43½
66⅛	56¼	6	Firestone T&R pf	100	62½	62½	62½	63½
59	41	2½	First Nat Stores	800	55⅛	54¼	54¼	55
..	⅜	..	Fisk Rubber	300	½	⅜	½	½
3½	1⅜	N	Fisk 1 pf cv	200	2	1⅞	1⅞	..
64½	21½	2	Foster-Wheeler	200	27½	26⅝	27	27
32½	20¼	.55	Fourth Nat Inv	800	27	27	27	27
38⅜	11⅜	2½	Fox Film A	1000	17	16¼	16⅜	16⅜
43¼	22	3	Freeport Texas	100	26⅞	26⅛	26⅞	27

—G—

6⅜	3	..	Gabriel Snub A	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
73¼	52⅞	4	Gen Am Tnk Car	100	58	58	58	59
47	15¼	3	Gen Asphalt	1200	23⅜	22	22	23
9¼	5	..	Gen Bronze	1200	8¾	7⅞	7⅞	9¼
12	3¼	..	Gen Cable	100	6	6	6	6
54⅜	38	1.80	Gen Electric	10800	42¾	41	41¼	43¾
12⅛	11⅛	.60	Gen Elec Sp	100	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
56	43	3	Gen Foods	400	49⅜	48¾	48¾	49⅛
8½	4½	.20	Gen Gas & E A	200	5	4⅞	4⅞	5
100	96	8	Gen Mills pf	100	97	97	97	97
48	31⅛	3	Gen Motors	8800	38	36½	37½	38¼
103½	95	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	400	103¾	103½	103¾	103½
31	15	2½	Gen Print Ink	23000	24¾	24	24	24
23	8½	..	Gen Pub Service	100	13¼	13¼	13½	13½
57⅞	29	4	Gen Refractories	1200	34½	33½	34	34¾
15½	3⅞	..	Gen Theo Equip	1000	3¾	3½	3⅝	3⅞
38⅝	18⅜	..	Gillette Saf Raz	1600	22¼	21	21	22⅜
7⅞	4	..	Gimbel Bros	100	6	6	6	..
75	48	7	Glidden ppf	20	69½	67	69¾	69¾
9¾	4	..	Gobel (Adolf)	4600	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	9⅜
42½	21	2½	Gold Dust	1300	28¾	27¾	27⅞	28⅞
20⅞	8¼	..	Goodrich	100	13	13	13	13¾
52¾	30¾	3	Goodyear	400	41	39½	39¾	41
9	4¼	.60	Graham Paige	2400	3¾	3½	3¾	4
62⅜	40⅜	2½	Granby	100	14½	14½	14½	16
25½	13	1‡	Grand-Sil Stores	100	15¾	15¾	15¾	16⅛
85½	70	8½	Grand S Stor pf	100	65	65	65	..
18⅜	10⅝	..	Grand Union	1000	18⅝	15⅞	16	16
46	36	3	Grand Un pf	1000	42⅜	42¾	43⅝	43½
39⅝	25¾	1	Grant (W T)	400	37⅞	37½	37⅞	37⅞
69¾	43⅛	4	Great Nor pf	800	47¼	47	47	47½
11⅝	7⅛	..	Great West Sug	400	10⅝	10	10	10⅝
94½	80	7	Great W Sug pf	100	84½	84	84	84
6⅞	2⅝	..	Grigsby-Grunow	100	3½	3½	3⅝	..
1½	⅜	..	Guantanamo Sug	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
37½	10¼	..	Gulf States Steel	400	14½	13⅛	13⅝	..
39	26½	1¾	Hach W pf A	30	28½	28	28	28½
..	9¾	4½	Hahn Dept Sto	400	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
65	50	6½	Hahn D pf	100	54½	54½	54½	54½
19¾	12	1.20	Hal Printing	400	14⅜	14½	14½	14⅜
94	86	7	Hanna (M A) pf	20	97	97	97	..
42	25¾	2	Hawaiian Pine	300	29	27⅞	28	30
8	3½	..	Hayes Body	100	3½	3½	3¼	3½
119½	111	7	Hercules Powd pf	40	116	116	116	116
103¾	83½	5	Hershey Choc	400	95	94¼	94½	95⅛
19½	8¾	..	Hollander	1500	16½	16	16	16¾
9¾	4¾	..	Houdaille Her B	100	5	5	4⅞	5
68⅛	37	..	Houston Oil	3900	43¾	41¾	41¾	43½
14⅛	6	..	Houston Oil new	1800	9¼	8¾	8⅞	9⅛
65	58¼	4	Household Fin pf	100	58¾	58¾	58¾	..
28	11	1	Hudson Motor	100	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¾
13¼	8¾	..	Hupp Motors	200	7	6⅞	7	7

—I—

89	41½	4	Ill Central	100	46	46	46	48½
78	60	4	Ill Central LL	20	60	60	60	..
4½	2	..	Indian Refining	100	2½	2½	2½	..
84	21½	4	Indus Rayon	400	31½	30⅛	30⅛	..
182	74	4	Ingersoll-Rand	200	92	90	90	..
17	10¼	..	Insuranshare Del	100	13½	12½	13⅛	13¾
9⅜	5¾	.40	Insuranshare Md	400	9⅞	8¾	9⅜	..
⅜	⅛	..	Insuranshare rts	400	⅜	⅛	⅜	⅜
15	5	..	Interlake Iron	100	7½	7½	7½	8
6	1¼	..	Int Combustion	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2
39¾	13	..	Int Combus pf	400	19

WOOL MARKET QUIETER BUT TONE IS FIRM

Sentiment in United States and Abroad More Confident

Following several weeks of intensive trading the wool market has become quieter. The business done, however, has been sufficient to give the market a good tone, and dealers have been able to advance prices from 1 to 2½ cents in the grease. At these levels prices are being firmly maintained. Meanwhile, the whole attitude of the market has become one of confidence.

Sentiment in the foreign markets also is better, in spite of conditions in Germany, where very heavy losses have been sustained in the wool industry. These losses appear to have been fairly well discounted. Bradford is calmly going ahead and has been the chief source of support for the current series of Colonial wool auctions, closing today in London.

The East India sales opened Tuesday for a four days' series, with offerings of some 19,500 bales. There was good competition reported at the opening. Prices were well maintained on the basis of the previous sales' closing rates. Medium wools in particular were very firm.

British Textile Situation

English manufacturers are finding some difficulty in meeting continental competition. A leading Bradford topmaker, in a statement recently issued, pointed out that the industry of stockings and hose during May amounted to no less than 637,557 dozen pairs; underwear, 156,220 dozens and fancy hosiery, 103,298 dozens. These goods would require about 2,000,000 pounds of yarn.

This situation has led the English manufacturers to announce a reduction in wages of 11.7 per cent, commencing as of July 18. Manufacturers have gone direct to the employees with an open statement to the effect that the cut in wages is absolutely necessary if the people in the industry are to continue with anything like reasonable employment.

While the mills in the United States are very well employed, especially in the worsted end of the business, there appears to be a lull at the moment. The mills are buying less wool. The undertone of the market, however, is encouraging and there is still a moderate volume of business being done.

There have been further sales of Ohio three-eighths combing wools this week at 23 cents, an advance of 2½ cents from the low price for the best wools. Best delaines have been sold at 26½ cents, best half-bloods at 25 cents and best quarters at 22 cents for combing sorts.

Other Selections Moving

Good to choice half-blood combing territory has been sold mostly in the range of 55 to 58 cents. Some choice Montana has been sold forward at 60 cents, clean basis. Texas 12-months, choice fine wools have been sold at 60 cents, clean basis; good 12-months at 57 to 58 cents and good to choice 10 to 12 months at 55 to 57 cents. Best northern California wools have been sold at 51 to 53 cents, clean basis.

Three-eighths combing territory has been sold at 45 to 50 cents. Best quarters brought 40 to 43 cents. Fair to choice clothing territory wool has been sold at 50 to 55 cents, clean basis.

In scoured wools, there has been further business in B lambs at 44 to 47 cents and in B supers at 48 to 50 cents for choice wools and around 52 cents for best LB type wools, while A supers are quotable at 55 to 60 cents and double A's at 65 to 70 cents. Some scoured eight months Texas has been sold at 60 cents, and some good fall at 56 cents.

Noils are on the easy side.

The country is well cleared of wool and mohair, close to 95 per cent of the new clip having been moved.

Sales of adult Texas original bag mohair are reported in a moderate way around 22 cents. Scoured kid for woolen specialties has been sold at about 75 cents.

WHEAT FIRMS UP IN LATE TRADING

CHICAGO, July 22 (AP)—Indications that export business in United States wheat by way of the Gulf of Mexico had been larger than acknowledged gave firmness to prices late today. Domestic primary receipts of wheat were smaller, totaling 4,445,000 bushels compared with 5,682,000 a year ago.

Buying of wheat against simultaneous equal sales of corn was a feature.

Wheat closed steady, unchanged to ¼ cent off, corn varying from ½ decline to ⅝ advance, oats ⅛ to ⅜ down, and provisions unchanged to 12 cents setback.

WRIGLEY PROFIT RISES

William Wrigley Jr. Company, including subsidiaries, reports for the June quarter net profit of $3,057,222, equal to $1.53 a share, compared with $2,365,961, or $1.18 a share, in the preceding quarter. No comparison is available with the like period of 1930. This is the first year the company has reported quarterly earnings on a consolidated basis.

STEEL SCRAP PRICE HIGHER

The Iron Age composite price for steel melting scrap has made the second advance since its 30-year-low, $9.08, was reached late in June. It is now $9.25 a gross ton. The pig iron composite dropped two cents to $15.54, a new low since late 1915, and the finished steel composite has receded to 2.11 cents a pound from the 2.137 cent level held for three weeks.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, July 22 (AP)—Consols for money today were 59⅛. De Beers was 3¾, Rand Mines 2⅛. Money was 1¾ per cent. Discount rates on short bills and three months were 3⅝ per cent.

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New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	72⅛	72
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	72	72
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	69½	69
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	102	102¾
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	76¾	76¼
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	99¼	99
Amer Ice Co 5s '53	83¼	83⅛
Amer Inter 5½s '49	88½	88
Amer Smelting 5s '47	103	103
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	104⅛	104⅛
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	133⅜	133⅜
Amer T&T coll 5s '46	106⅛	106⅛
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	108⅜	108
Amer T&T 5s '65	108⅛	108¼
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	110⅝	110⅛
Armour & Co 4½s '39	89⅝	89½
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	72⅛	72
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	94½	94⅛
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	100⅛	100⅛
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	115⅛	115⅜
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	90⅝	90¼
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	102	101¾
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	94½	93½
Balt & Ohio 4s PLE&WV div '41	97⅜	97⅜
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	101	100⅞
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	91	91
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	101	101
Balt & Ohio 1st & ct '48	107⅛	107⅛
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	100⅜	100⅛
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	108	108
Belding Hem 6s '36	94	94
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s' 48 B	110	110
Bell Tel of Pa 5s' 60 C	113	113
Bel Ind Loan 5s '46	98	98¼
Beth Steel pur mon 5s' 36	103½	103½
Beth Steel rfg 5s' 42	105½	105½
Boston & Maine 5s '55	100⅝	100⅞
Boston & Maine 5s' 67	100½	100½
Boston & Maine 4¾s '61	98¼	98¼
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	107	107
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s' 68	101⅞	101⅝
Bklyn Un Gas 5s' 50	105¼	105¼
Buff R & P 4½s' 57	77	77
By Products Coke 5½s '45	97	97
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	100¾	100¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	100⅝	100⅝
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	100⅞	100⅞
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	106	106
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	106	106
Can Pacific deb 4s	85⅞	85¾
Can Pacific 4½s' 46	101⅜	100⅞
Can Pacific 4½s '60	91	97⅜
Cen of Ga con 5s' 45	95	95
Cen Ill El & Gas 5s '51	97½	97½
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	98⅛	98⅛
Cen Pacific 5s '60	103	103⅛
Certainteed 5½s '48	55½	53⅞
Ches Corp 5s '47	98	98
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	106⅛	106⅛
Ches & O 4½s B	102	101⅞
Ches & O RA 2nd 4s '89	94¼	94¼
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	99⅛	99⅛
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	110⅛	110⅛
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	33½	33½
Chicago G L & Coke 1st s5 '37	105½	105½
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	68¾	68⅝
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	24½	23½
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	62½	61*
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	82½	82½
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	76	76
Chicago & Nw 5½s C	83⅜	83⅜
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	92⅝	91½
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	107	107
Chicago Railway 5s '27	62½	62½
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	94	93½
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	83	82½
Chicago RI&P 4¾s cv '60	78½	78½
Chicago RI&P 5s Reg	88	88
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	116½	116½
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	91¼	91
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	105⅛	105⅛
Childs Co 5s '43	73	73
Chile Coper 5s '47	88½	88½
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	96⅞	96⅞
Cin Un Terminal 4½s 2020	104¼	104¼
Clev CC&StL 6s C '41	104⅝	104⅝
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	97¾	97¾
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	101½	101½
Colo & So 4½s '60 A	86	86
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb '61	99	98⅝
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	100	99¾
Columbus Ry Pr L 4½s '57	99¾	99¾
Com Az Baraqua 7½s '37	25	25
Com Credit Co 6s '34	100⅞	100⅞
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	98½	98
Com Gas 4½s '51	102⅜	102½
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	35½	35
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	107⅞	107½
Conn Rv&L 4½s sta	103	103
Container Corp 5s ct '43	33	33
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	89	89
Crown Zellerbach 6s ww '40	69½	69½
Cuba Cane Sug Prod 6s '50	11	11
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	96⅛	96⅛
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51 sta	103¼	103¼
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	93½	93½
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	104	103⅜
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	104	103¾
Detroit Ed 5s '49	107½	107½
Dodge Bros rf 6s '40	91¼	91
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	106	106
East Cuba Sug 7¾s '37	37	37
Erie RR ref 5s '67	78	77
Erie RR gen 5s '75	78	77½
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	104¼	104
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	94½	94½
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	91½	91½
Gould Coupler 6s '40	41½	41½
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	108¾	108½
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	112⅝	112⅝
Great Northern 4½s '61	100⅝	100⅝
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	95½	95½
Great Northern 5s '73 C	102½	102¼
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	108⅜	108⅜
Great Northern 7s '36 A	110⅜	110⅜
Housatonic 5s' 37	100	99¾
Houston Oil 5½s' 40	89¾	89¾
Hudson & Man adj in 5s' 57	79	79
Hudson & Man rfg 5s' 57	100	100
Humble Oil 5s' 37	103½	103½
Humble Oil 5½s '32	102⅜	102⅜
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s' 56	106¾	106¾
Ill Central 4s' 52	76½	76½
Ill Central rfg 4s' 55	81¾	81¾
Ill Central 4¾s '66	76¼	76⅛
Ill Central 5s' 52	98	98
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s' 63	87⅛	87¼
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	103	103
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	95¾	95¼
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	95	94¾
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	81½	81⅛
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	92¾	91½
Inter Match Corp 5s' 47	88½	88
Inter Rap Trans rfg 6s '66	71⅛	71⅛
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	71	71
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	91¾	91
Int Cement Corp 5s' 48	87	86½
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	52	52
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	71¼	71
Int Paper 6s '55	53⅜	53⅜
Int Rys Cen Am 5s' 72	64½	64½
Int Rys Cen Am 6s' 41	65½	65½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	92¼	92
Int Tel & Tel 5s' 55	87⅞	87
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	106⅜	106
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	79	79
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	91¾	91¾
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	97½	97½
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	98½	98½
Kings Co El 4s '49	83	82¾
Lack Steel con 5s '50	102¾	102¾
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34 C	101¾	101¾
Lake Erie & W 1st 5s '37	101⅞	101⅞
L'Autaro 6s '54	40¼	39
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	87	87
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4½s 2003	100½	100½
Loew's Inc 6s '41	98	97½
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	54½	54½
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	6107¼	107¼
L&N uni 4s '40	100	99½
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	97½	97¼
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42 sta	22	21
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	95¼	95¼
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	99¾	99¾
Metro Edison 4½s '68	100¾	100¾
Mich Cen 4½s '79	102½	102½
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	103⅝	103⅝
Mil El Ry Lt 5s '71	104	104
Min StP & SSM 6½s	99½	99½
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	89	89
Mo K&T adj 5s A '67	79½	79½
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	83	82
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	86	86
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	84½	84½
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	84½	84
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	84½	84½
Mo Pacific 5s I '81	84⅜	84½
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	80½	80½
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	105½	105½
Montana Power 5s A '62	102¾	102¾
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	72½	72½
Morris & Essex 4½s '55	101¼	101¼
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	102½	102¾
Nat Rys of Mex 4½s '57 A	2½	2½
Newberry 5½s	90	90
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	107¾	107¾
New Eng T&T 5s '52	112	112
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	93¾	93¾
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	93¾	93¼
N O T & M 5s B '54	69¼	69¼
N O T & M 5½s '54	76	75½
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	94⅞	94⅞
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	102	102
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	97¾	97¾
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s n	97¾	97¼
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	105	104¾
NY Chi & StL 1st 4s '37	99½	99½
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	75	74⅝
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	89¾	89⅝
NY Chi & StL 6 sA '32	94½	94⅜
NY Dock Co 5s '38	61	61
NY NH&H cv deb 4½s '56	79½	79½
NY NH&H 4½s' 67	73½	73¾
NY NH&&H clt 6s '40	105⅝	105½
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	51½	51½
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '52	60	60
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	104⅜	104¼
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	106⅝	106⅝
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	106½	106
NY Westchester & &B 4½s '46	82½	82¼
Niag Falls Pow 5s '32	101½	101½
North Am Co 6s '61	101⅜	101
Nor Am Ed 5s C '59	103¼	102⅝
Nor Ohmio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	107	107
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	68¼	68⅛
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	93⅝	93⅝
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	110¼	110¼
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	105	105
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	106½	104½
Ont Pow Niag Falls 5s '43	106½	106½
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46	109⅝	109½
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	95¼	95
Otis Steel 6s '41	84	83¾
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	106¼	106¼
Paramount Public 5½s '50	79½	79½
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	102⅝	102⅝
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	89	89
Parmelee Trans 6s '44	34	34
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	93	93
Penn P&L 4½s	98¾	98¾
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	60	60
Penn O & D RR 4½s A '77	99⅞	99⅞
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	95¾	95¼
Penn Railroad 4¼s '63	103¼	102
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	101⅛	101⅛
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	98⅛	98⅛
Penn Railroad 5s '84	104⅛	104⅛
Penn Railroad gold 4½s '36	110⅛	110⅛
Pere Marquette 5s '56	95⅛	95⅛
Pere Marquette 4½s '60	89⅝	89⅝
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	85	83½
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	103½	103
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	98⅝	98
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	105⅛	105⅛
Phil & Read C&I 4s '49	87	87
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	101	100⅝
Port Art C & Dock 6s '53	100	100
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	87⅝	87½
Port Gen Elec 5s '35	103	103
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	68⅜	68
Pub Svc E&G 4s	98⅞	98½
Pure Oil 5½s '37	98½	98
Providence Sec 4s	71¼	71¼
Pure Oil 5½s '40	85	85
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	79¾	79¾
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	30	30
Rock I Ark&Lou 4½s '34	92	92
St Louis IM&S 4s R&O div '33	97	97
St Louis RM&Pac 5s '55	51⅛	51⅛
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	68	68
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	86½	86
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	79¾	79¾
St Louis SW con 4s '32	81	81
StP M&M 4½s '33	103½	103½
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	94½	94½
Seabd AL rfg 4s '59	13⅞	13⅞
Seabd AL con 6s '45	14¾	14¾
Seabd AL 6s ct	13¾	13¾
Shell Pipe 5s '52	90	89⅞
Shell Union 5s '47	78½	77½
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	80⅛	79⅛
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	79½	79⅝
Sinclair Cru O col 6½s '38	94	93½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	96⅛	96⅛
Sinclair Pipe L & Ref 5s '42	101⅜	101⅜
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	62	60
Southern Bell tel & Tel 5s '41	106½	106½
Southern Colo Pow 6s '47	103⅝	103½
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	93⅜	93½
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	97	97
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	94⅛	94
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	95¾	95½
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	93¾	93½
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	100¼	100
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	81⅛	81¼
Southern Ry con 5s '94	106⅜	106⅜
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	109	108
Southern Ry 6s '56	55	55
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	103¼	103¼
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	52½	50¼
Texarkana Est 5½s '50	99⅝	99⅝
Texas Cop 5s '44	95¼	95
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	57½	56½
Third Ave adj 5s '60	62	60
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	102½	102
Union Pacific 4s '68	94¼	94¼
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	97	96¾
Union Pacific 4½s '67	100	100
US Rubber 5s '47	69½	68½
Utah Pow ¾ Lt 5s '44	103½	103½
Utica Pow 5s	107⅜	107⅜
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	68¾	68
Util Pow ¾ Lt 5½s '47	74	74
Vanadium 5s	88	86
Virginia Ely 5s '62	106⅝	106⅝
Warren Bros 6s	87	86½
Wabash RR 4½s '78	63½	62½
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	41½	41¼
Westchester L 5s	109½	109½
Western Electric 5s '44	106⅞	106⅞
Western Maryland 4s '52	78	78
Western Maryland 5½s '77	89	89
Western Union R E 4½s '50	102½	103
Western Union col 5s '38	105	105
Western Union 5s '60	103¼	102⅝
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	90¾	90½
White Sew Mach 6s '40	34	34
Willys-Overland 1st 6½s '33	98½	98½
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	96¼	96
Winchester R Arms 7½s '41	55	55
Winchester R Arms 7½s '41	57½	54
Wis Cen gen 1st 4s '49	92¼	92¼
Youngstown Sheet 5s '78 A	100¼	100¼
Youngstown Sheet 5s '78 B	100½	100

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last	Jul22
3½s '47	102.20	102.20	102.20	102.21
1st 4¼s '47	103.12	103.10	103.10	103.12
4th 4¼s '38	104.31	104.30	104.30	104.30
4th 4¼s reg	104.28	104.28	104.28	104.29
US 3¾s '43 M	102.27	102.26	102.27	102.25
US 3½s '49 M	101.21	101.18	101.20	101.19
US 4s '54	108.26	108.26	108.26	108.27
US 4¼s '52	113.11	113.11	113.11	113.11

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	54¾	54¾
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	73	74
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	44¼	43½
Antioquia 7s A '45	53½	53½
Antwerp 5s '58	69¾	69¾
Argentine Gov 5s '45	78⅛	78⅛
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	73½	73
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	80	78½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	79½	79½
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	80	78⅝
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	80	79
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	80	78⅞
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	79½	79¼
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	80	79
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	80½	79
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	81⅜	79
Australia 4½s '56	61	60¾
Australia 5s '55	65½	65¼
Australia 5s '57	65	64⅞
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	84	84
Austria (Gov't) 7s '43	109	107
Austria (Upper) 7s '45	88	88
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	98¾	95¼
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	63⅛	61⅛
Belgium ((King) 6s '56	103	103
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	107⅛	106⅝
Belgium (King) 7s '55	112½	112½
Belgium (King) 7s '56	102½	102½
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	72⅛	70
Berlin Elec 6s '55	60	58
Bolivia (ep) 7s '69	17	17
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	18½	18½
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	104⅞	104½
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	52¼	52¼
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	54¼	53
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	54	53½
Brazil (US) 8s '41	68½	67
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	63½	63½
Bremen 7s '35	80	80
Budapest (City) 6s '62	55	55
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	51	50⅝
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	70	70
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	63½	62
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	103¼	103⅛
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	95¾	95
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	39	39
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	45¼	45
Chile (Bank) 6½s '61	54⅜	52½
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	40	40
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	42½	42
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	43	42¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	42½	42¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	44	43½
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	42	42
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	56	55
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	44	42¼
Chilean Loan 7s '60	41½	41½
Colina (Gov) Hu-K Ry 5s '51	21	21
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	61	60¼
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '47	60	60
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '48	65	65
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	57	56¾
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	55	55
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	68	67½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	68¼	67½
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	94½	93¾
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	99¼	99
Copenhagen Tel 5s '54	101¾	101¾
Cordoba (City) 7s '37	69	69
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	70	70
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('04) '44	92	91
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	94¼	94¼
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	55	55
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	108¼	107½
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s B '52	109	109
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	99⅞	96⅛
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	100½	100
Denmark (King) 6s '42	105⅜	105¼
Deutsche Bk 6s sta '32	89½	89½
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 1st '40	89	89
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 2nd '40	89	89
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	85	83½
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	84½	83½
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	85¼	86
Frankfort 6½s '53	59½	57
rench (Rep) 7s '49	119	119
French (Rep) 7½s '41	124¾	124¾
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	75	75
German 7s '49	88½	86
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	63¼	60½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct' 60	60	58
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	70	68
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	60	60
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	67	67
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	71	65
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45	86½	86
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	64	60¾
Good Hope I&SW 7s '45	70½	70½
Greek 6s '68	93¼	92
Greek 7s '64	98¼	98
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	90½	90½
Hansa 6s '39 ww	46½	45½
Hungary (King) 7½s A '46	87	87
Ilseder Steel 6s '46	52½	52¼
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	97¼	97¼
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	93½	92½
Italy (King) 7s '51	100½	100
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	94	93¾
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	100	100
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	98¾	98⅝
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	107½	107¾
Karstadt 6s '43	43	43
Kreuger & Toll 5s '50	89	88
Lombard El 7s '52 xw	80	80
Lyons (City) 6s '34	104⅞	104½
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	104⅞	104½
Mtg Mill Mch 7s '56	55	55
Milan (City) 6½s '52	87¼	86¾
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	35	35
Minas Geraes 6½s '59	38¼	35½
Montecatin 7s '37 ww	94	94
Montevideo (City) 7s '52	63	63
Netherlands (King) 6s '72	105½	105½
New South Wales 5s '57	56	56
New South Wales 5s '58	56	56
North German Lloyd 6s '47	65¼	65
Norway (Mun) Bank 5s '70	102¾	102¾
Norway (Mun) Bank 5s '67	97	97
Norway (King) 5s '63	100¼	100¼
Norway (King) 5½s '65	103½	103½
Norway (King) 6s '43	104	103½
Norway (King) 6s '44	104	103½
Norway (King) 6s '53	101¾	101¾
Norwegian El 5½s '57	97	97
Nuremberg 6s '52	56½	56
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	95¾	95
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	100	100
Oslo (City) 4s '55	101	100½
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	85	85
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	103½	103½
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s	86.108	104¼
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	34	33
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	20	18¼
Peru (Gov) 6s '61	20	19½
Poland (Gov) 6s '40	70	70
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	70	69½
Poland (

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

MRS. MOODY IN QUARTERFINALS

Defeats Mrs. Lamme and Charlotte Miller in Tennis March

By the Associated Press

MANCHESTER, Mass., July 22 — Seven of the nation's first 10 women tennis players and the unranked Mrs. Helen Wills Moody, who, in other years, topped them all, yesterday gained the quarterfinals of the Essex County Club's brilliant tourney.

Rankings, however, will probably mean but little during the remaining brackets, for none of the seven appears to have any chance of halting the former Helen Wills's sweep to her fourth victory in this annual competition.

Plays 32 Games

To gain the third last round, Mrs. Moody had to overcome two sturdy and hard-driving rivals, but at no time in either match did her competition approach the pressing stage. Starting a bracket behind most of the survivors of the first day's play, she engaged Mrs. Ary J. Lamme, Rye, N. Y., for a 6—1, 6—3 victory. She caught up with the fourth round winners by overcoming Charlotte L. Miller, Berkeley, Calif., 6—2, 6—3. These wins moved her into position for an encounter with Virginia Hilleary, Philadelphia, ranked fourth, with a semifinal bracket going to the winner.

As Mrs. Moody progressed through each round, the competition sharpened her play. She had a total of eight double-faults during the day, but these errors resulted from her refusal to soften her second service ball.

Six of the service errors were made against Mrs. Lamme, but she nullified them by smashing a total of 21 placements against the New Yorker and acing her once. The California star held her nets and outs down to 7 and 18, respectively.

Against Miss Miller, 17 of Mrs. Moody's backhanders ended in the ... and she was also forced into overdriving the lines the same number of times. She outscored the New York girl 20 placements to 11 and three aces to none.

Miss Morrill Shares Honors

Marjorie Morrill of Dedham, last year's winner, shared the day's honors with Mrs. Moody by outwearing Dorothy Andrus, last week's winner at Longwood, in a 6—3, 13—11 match that lasted for almost 90 minutes. During the marathoning, Miss Andrus reached set point seven times, only to be caught by her rival. Both were at the point of exhaustion when Miss Morrill forced the break in the twenty-third game by firing cross-court placements and she held her service for the match in the following game.

Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper of Oakland, Calif., who was top-ranked for her 1930 play because of her unsuccessful appearance against Betty Nuthall of England in the finals of the women's United States championship, entered the third last bracket with a 6—3, 6—2 win over Mrs. J. Dallas Corbière of Southboro. Mary Greef, Kansas City, qualified for a meeting with Mrs. Harper, by disposing of Cecilia Riegel, Philadelphia, in 6—3, 6—4 fashion.

Sarah H. Palfrey, only one of four Brookline sisters to survive the two days' singles racqueteering, shared the same quarterfinals bracket with Miss Morrill, by advancing over Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, 6—2, 8—10, 8—6. During the second set of the match, Sarah experienced her usual let-down at this stage of the tourney, but her late third-set rally pulled her through with little to spare.

Miss Hilleary drew her next assignment against Mrs. Moody by forcing Mianne Palfrey out of a 6—3, 4—6, 6—3 match and in the struggle for the bottom quarterfinals bracket, Dorothy Weisel, Sacramento, Calif., defeated Edith Sigourney, Boston, 6—2, 2—6, 6—2, and another Californian, Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, overcame another easterner, Baroness Levi, New York, in another overtime contest, 6—2, 2—6, 6—3.

Doubles Start

The first two rounds of the doubles play, which Mrs. Moody did not enter, were run off in a manner that must have pleased the tournament officials, for three of the four seeded pairs that got into the team action made easy advances.

Sarah and Mianne Palfrey, top-seeded, defeated Helen and Hilda Boehm, 18-year-old Malden twins, 6—0, 6—1; Mrs. George W. Wightman and Marjorie Morrill, No. 2 team, moved along on a default and a 6—0, 6—2 win over Mrs. John Amory and Mrs. William Faversham, Boston, and Virginia Hilleary and Dorothy Andrus upset Mrs. P. B. Hawks and Baroness Levi, both of New York, 6—2, 6—2. The other seeded pair, Mrs. Van Ryn and Miss Cruickshank, were unable to get going because of their prolonged singles matches. The summary:

ESSEX COUNTRY CLUB INVITATION WOMEN'S TENNIS SINGLES

Third Round

Sarah H. Palfrey, Brookline, defeated Mrs. B. E Cole, North Andover, 6—2, 6—2.

Mrs. Helen Wills Moody, Berkeley, Calif., defeated Mrs. Ary J. Lamme, Rye, N. Y., 6—1, 6—3.

Fourth Round

Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper, Oakland, Calif., defeated Mrs. J. Dallas Corbiere, Southboro, 6—3, 6—2.

Mary Greef, Kansas City, defeated Cecilia Riegel, Philadelphia, 6—3, 6—4.

Marjorie Morrill, Dedham, defeated Dorothy Andrus, Stamford, Conn., 6—3, 13—11.

Sarah H. Palfrey defeated Mrs. Marjorie Gladman Van Ryn, 6—2, 8—10, 6—6.

Mrs. Helen Wills Moody defeated Charlotte Miller, Berkeley, Calif., 6—2, 6—2.

Virginia Hilleary, Philadelphia, defeated Mianne Palfrey, Brookline, 6—3, 4—6, 6—3.

Dorothy Weisel, Sacramento, Calif., defeated Edith Sigourney, Boston, 6—2, 2—6, 6—2.

Josephine Cruickshank, Santa Ana, Calif., defeated Baroness Giacomo Levi, New York, 6—2, 2—6, 6—3.

DOUBLES—First Round

Mrs. W. M. Sheffden and Mrs. William Martin, Boston, defeated Mrs. J. E. Yerxa, Boston, and Joanna Palfrey, Brookline, 6—4, 6—2.

Mrs. George W. Wightman, Brookline, and Marjorie Morrill, Dedham, won from Misses Clover and Elisabeth Chace, Providence, by default.

Second Round

Mrs. Wightman and Miss Morrill defeated Mrs. John Amory and Mrs. William Faversham, Boston, 6—0, 6—2.

Ruby Bishop, Pasadena, Calif., and Dorrance Chase, Boston, defeated Catherine Boyden, Winchester, and Edwina Campbell, Bryn Mawr, Penna., 6—4, 6—3.

Clara Zinke, Cincinnati, and Virginia Rice, Boston, defeated Mrs. C. A. Welch and Mrs. Herbert Yerxa, Boston, 6—3, 6—0.

Mrs. Mary Preisenbusch, Hamilton, Bermuda, and Mrs. G. A. Shaw Jr., Manchester, won from Mrs. William Walcott and Helen Jaynes, Boston, by default.

Eleanor Gottman, Baltimore, and Cecilia Riegel, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. Henry Guild, Boston, and Margaret Blake, Lenox, 6—0, 6—4.

Virginia Cross, Providence, and Katherine Winthrop, Boston, defeated Mrs. Paul Sanborn and Mrs. R. K. Nash, Boston, 6—3, 6—4.

Dorothy Jarvis, Manchester, and Marion Duane, Groton, defeated Margaret Haskell, Cambridge, and Elsie Jansen, Boston, 4—6, 6—3, 6—1.

Mrs. J. L. Bremer and Mrs. F. H. Godfrey, Boston, defeated Mrs. S. T. Crawford, Boston and Helen Jones, Swampscott, 6—0, 6—4, 6—1.

Second Round

Dorothy Andrus, Stamford, Conn., and Virginia Hilleary, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. P. B. Hawks, Forest Hills, L. I., and Baroness Levi, New York, 6—3, 6—3.

Dorothy Weisel, Sacramento, Calif., and Mrs. B. E. Cole, North Andover, defeated Mrs. Shedden and Mrs. Martin, 6—1, 6—1.

Sarah and Mianne Palfrey, Brookline, defeated Helen and Hilda Boehm, Malden, 6—0, 6—1.

Mae Ceurvorst, Wichita, Kan., and Ruth Oexman, Cincinnati, defeated Mrs. Reginald Smithwick and Helen Ellis, Boston, 6—2, 6—3.

Lee and Polly Palfrey, Brookline, defeated Mary Cutter and Louise Packer, Winchester, 7—5, 7—5.

Mrs. William Endicott, Boston, and Mrs. J. D. Corbiere, Southboro, defeated Florence Le Boutillier and Clara Greenspan, New York, 6—3, 6—4.

Cards and Robins Win in National

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	57	34	.626
Brooklyn	50	39	.562
New York	46	38	.548
Chicago	47	40	.540
Boston	43	42	.506
Pittsburgh	36	47	.434
Philadelphia	37	52	.416
Cincinnati	32	56	.364

RESULTS JULY 21

St. Louis 8, New York 5.
Brooklyn 4, Chicago 3.
Boston at Pittsburgh (postponed).

The two leaders in the National League pennant race, the St. Louis Cardinals and Brooklyn Robins, won their games on Tuesday. The champions triumphed over the New York Giants, 8 to 5, and thereby took the series from the McGrawmen, three games to one. The Robins made it three out of four from Chicago, by winning the series final, 4 to 3. Boston was unable to play in Pittsburgh because of rain. Cincinnati and Philadelphia were not scheduled to play.

The Giants took an early lead over the Cardinals, but were unable to hold it. They scored three runs during the first three innings off Jess Haines. Fred Fitzsimmons started for the New Yorkers and did well until the fourth inning. The champions hit the veteran right-hander hard in that inning, however, and drove him to the showers. Three more runs were scored by the winners in the eighth inning at the expense of Bill Walker. Adams, Frisch, Hafey and Martin each collected two hits for the Cards. Jackson and Hogan were the only Giants to make two hits.

The Robins kept close on the heels of the Cardinals, mostly through the efforts of Frank "Lefty" O'Doul. The veteran outfielder hit two doubles and one single in four times at bat, to drive in three of his team's four runs. Brooklyn's first scoring was done in the third inning. Singles by Frederick and Herman, a double by Bissonette and another double by O'Doul accounted for three runs. The final and winning run came in the fifth when Bissonette accepted a base on balls and O'Doul came through with another double. Babe Phelps pitched until the eighth for the Robins and Clyde Day finished. Hornsby made three hits for the Cubs. The scores:

AT ST. LOUIS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	x	3	13	0
New York	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	5	10	1

Batteries—Haines, Lindsey, Hallahan and Wilson; Fitzsimmons, Walker and Hogan. Winning pitcher—Lindsey. Losing pitcher—Fitzsimmons. Umpires—Rigler and Pfirman. Time—2h. 8m.

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	11	1
Chicago	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	9	3

Batteries—Phelps, Day and Lopez, Picinich; Smith, May and Hemsley, Hartnett. Winning pitcher—Phelps. Losing pitcher—Smith. Umpires—McGrew, Reardon and Magerkurth. Time—2h. 6m.

EAST-WEST TENNIS POSTPONED

NEW YORK, July 22 (AP)—The annual East-West tennis matches, which were to have been held at Forest Hills, Friday and Saturday, have been postponed a month, the Eastern Lawn Tennis Association, announced yesterday. With the Seabright (N. J.) tournament attracting most of the good players next week, enough prominent players were not available for the tournament, the association explained. It is planned to hold the matches Aug. 31, and Sept. 1.

BEVERLY COURSE CHANGES

CHICAGO, July 22 (AP)—Sad news for the entries in the 1931 United States amateur golf championship: A tournament committee for the Beverly Country Club, scene of the championship next month, has started out to make the course harder than ever. More traps and bunkers have been added and the none-too-easy greens have been massaged or leveled. And the none-too-wide rough is to get some treatment, too.

Inventor of the New Game 'Pushbowl'

F. A. SCHWARTFAGER, San Diego, Calif.

Popular Game At San Diego

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif., July 22 — A new game called "pushbowl," invented by a San Diegan, is causing much favorable comment at the city's recreational centers. Although only recently invented and introduced by F. A. Schwartfager, president of the Roque Club, the new game already has drawn many enthusiasts and four alleys have been installed in Balboa Park giving 16 persons an opportunity to play at one time.

Mr. Schwartfager was the Roque Club's first president and recently was drafted again to take the helm of the organization. Here are the rules for the game:

"Pushbowl is played on a level sand court of any size, preferably 60 feet long by 8 feet wide. Four persons can play a friendly game as partners, or two may play a contest game.

"Seven balls are used. There is one red ball called the Jack; four Queen balls, two white and two black, and two King balls, one white with black spots and one black with white spots.

"Each player uses a cue or pusher, of which two are painted white and two black to correspond with the white and black balls. They are six feet long.

"The balls are placed six feet from the border, each player using one-half the width of the court to play from. The game begins at end nearest the score board, players tossing for first play. The winner pushes the Jack or red ball and the opponent follows with a Queen, trying to land as close to the Jack as possible. After this the players alternate trying to push their balls nearest the Jack.

"Bombarding of the balls is permitted, and when playing is completed only the balls of one side lying closest to the Jack are counted. When a tie no count. Twenty-one points is game. Queens count one each and Kings two each.

"When playing a contest game, only two play, first playing from one end and then from the other, walking back and forth."

INDIANS FEATURE IN MEXICAN MEET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY — Indian athletes carried off a goodly share of the running events at the national field and track meet here, which this year is considered as the first tryout for Mexico's representation at the Olympics in Los Angeles next year.

Juan Morales, bronzed Aztec Indian of Ixtapalapa, a suburb of Mexico City, established two new Central American records when he ran 5000 meters in 15m. 49.6s. and 10,000 meters in 33m. 29.4s. A national record fell when Francisco D. Robledo of Escuelas Técnicas hurled the discus 37 meters, 10 centimeters.

The meet was won by the Club Deportivo Internacional, with the National University of Mexico second, Escuelas Técnicas third, and Tampico fourth.

Mexico this year is planning to send a large representation to the Olympics, and is beginning to select and train her athletes earlier than in former years. An Olympic committee charged with preparation of the Mexican team has been organized.

Sloop Siren Wins Famous Prize Again

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MACKINAC ISLAND, Mich., July 22—Head winds, calms, rain squalls, and finally gloriously ideal sailing weather, sent the two Mackinac Island racing fleets from Chicago and Detroit over the finishing line here yesterday at steamboat speed.

Siren, the famous Mackinac Island winning sloop, owned by Ole and Albert Karas of Chicago, established a new record for victories when it captured the famous prize for the fourth time. Siren was victor in the racing division by virtue of its time allowance over the Milwaukee yawl Dorello, which led the Chicago fleet to the finishing line. Dorello's owner and skipper, O. L. Dwight, sailed a remarkable race, and only freshening breezes toward the end of the race prevented his margin from being great enough to win despite his handicap.

Jackson Park Yacht Club's entry, Princess, sailed by Edward Jedry Kowski, was given second place in this division on corrected time. Dorello listed third.

First place in the cruising division of the same race was captured by Lynn Williams's beautiful schooner Elizabeth.

The former Mackinac winner, Bagheera, sailed by Robert P. Benedict, and flying the colors of the Cruising Club of America, was first to get the gun in this detachment, but his handicap placed him second on corrected time by 1m., 36s. The smallest entry in the race, Katinka, sailed by the well-known racing skipper Otto C. Shoenwerk of Chicago, was third on the revised list after finishing twelfth.

There were 20 entries which sailed the 331-mile course from Chicago to Mackinac Island. Other clubs than those already mentioned participating, were the Toledo, White Lake and St. Joe River Yacht Club. The summaries:

CHICAGO TO MACKINAC ISLAND—RACING DIVISION
July 21

Yacht	Finish h. m. s	Corrected time h. m. s.
Siren	4 45 5	55 24 24
Princess	7 5 43	57 57 16
Dorello	2 58 47	58 28 36
Vagabond	10 47 18	65 2 52
Illinois	11 5 38	66 32 43
Capsicum	1 21 35	62 37 50

CRUISING DIVISION

Yacht	Finish h. m. s	Corrected time h. m. s.
Elizabeth	4 35 5	55 45 27
Bagheera	5 40 15	55 47 3
Katinka	1 47 27	56 42
Velma	11 53 56	58 20 33
Privateer	11 47 4	58 22 26
Quicksilver II	5 47 40	58 53 42
Hilaria	12 20 47	59 4 40
Aurora III	12 8 3	59 5 54
Clio	11 58 51	63 3 9
Circe	1 38 36	65 21 26
Bimesa II	9 53 33	65 39 33

Finish not recorded for Bangalore, Cynthia and Victory.

Starting at the same hour on Saturday from Port Huron as the Chicago fleet did, from Belmont Harbor, 13 yachts went over the line in the Bayview Yacht Club's seventh annual race to Mackinac Island.

Alger Sheldon, Commodore, together with Warren Booth and Charles Thurber, piloted the Clubs' flagship, Trident, over the 240 miles a winner. Fleet Capt. R. A. Bell of the same club was awarded second prize on the racer Melodie and the Detroit Yacht Club entry Nawanna, with T. B. Farnsworth at the wheel, captured third place.

The yachts raced for the Aaron de Roy cruising trophy as the main prize although other awards are made to class winners. Yacht clubs whose flags decorated other entries were Erie, Grossepoint and Bay City Yacht Clubs and the Detroit Boat Club. The summary:

DETROIT TO MACKINAC ISLAND
July 30

Yacht	Finish h. m. s	Corrected time h. m. s.
Trident	11 40 10	55 40 10
Melodie	3 53 41	55 46 23
Nawanna	2 57 30	57 35 26
Spindrift	5 33 30	57 36 10
Barbette	2 2 45	57 47 36
Suez II	1 49 40	57 49 40
Grace	7 20 25	58 37 38
Josephine	5 6 15	58 47 13
Charlyn	7 31 10	59 45 32
Seahorse	7 55 35	61 21 15
Algonkin	9 34 20	65 3 39
Red Arrow	4 46 46	70 13 16

Finish not recorded for Silhouette.

INTERCLUB RIFLE RECORD

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 22—In winning the .30-06 rifle interclub championship this year, the Massachusetts Rifle Association, Melrose, Mass., set a new record of 946 out of a possible 1000 for the event, the National Rifle Association has announced. The previous record was 944, fired last year by the Mt. View Rifle Club, Los Gatos, Calif. The match was one of 24 outdoor rifle and pistol matches held on the second month's program of the National Rifle Association. In all the events there was a total of 1067 entries from all parts of the United States.

YORKSHIREMEN DEFEAT NOTTS

Gloucestershire Wins Over Derbyshire, Regaining Runnerup Post

ENGLISH COUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING

	W	1st Innings L	W	L	AWR	Pts
Yorkshire	9	1	3	0	4	180
Gloucestershire	8	3	0	2	0	151
Nottinghamshire	9	2	2	0	0	148
Sussex	7	4	5	1	1	137
Lancashire	8	3	0	2	2	134
Kent	7	7	1	3	1	122
Surrey	5	3	3	3	2	113
Derbyshire	4	4	2	1	3	108
Warwickshire	4	6	4	4	3	104
Middlesex	4	6	7	1	1	102
Essex	3	9	1	3	1	93
Worcestershire	4	7	4	3	1	93
Hampshire	3	6	3	4	3	84
Leicestershire	3	3	4	8	1	79
Somersetshire	3	8	1	6	0	68
Glamorganshire	2	7	1	4	4	63
Northamptonshire	2	7	1	8	0	44

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 22 — Yorkshire, which during the past month has won six of seven intercounty matches played and gained an advantage on the first innings in the other yesterday, consolidated its recently acquired position at the top of the standing in the English cricket championship race by defeating Nottinghamshire by nine wickets in what may be considered one of the "key" games in the tournament. Nottinghamshire was Yorkshire's closest rival, but now it has slipped down to third place, immediately below Gloucestershire, the last named restoring litself to the position of runnerup yesterday with a dramatic victory of 18 runs over Derbyshire.

Nottinghamshire was handicapped by an enforced absence of some of its star players for the important match with Yorkshire at Trent Bridge, for the first two days' struggle for supremacy was as close as could be wished. Then the timely declaration by the Yorkshire captain, F. E. Greenwood, when his team was only three runs in front on the first innings (204 for six wickets declared against 201) altered the course of events completely. Emmott Robinson, veteran Yorkshire spin bowler, proved almost unplayable and the home team's second venture terminated its play for 95 runs, leaving Yorkshire with only 93 runs required for victory. Robinson in his time has performed many fine bowling feats for Yorkshire, but few can have been of greater value than yesterday's achievement of taking seven wickets for 27 runs.

The most successful efforts with the bat were: Herbert Sutcliffe's 133 and 41 for the winners, and Willis Walker's 82 and 30 for Nottinghamshire.

Exciting Finish

It was an exciting finish at Chesterfield, where Derbyshire collapsed in a surprising fashion after having victory in sight, and Gloucestershire recorded its eighth success in the championship race. Derbyshire, with a first innings total of 210 against Gloucestershire's 217 and 191, had to get 195 in the second knock to win; and when 100 had been obtained for the loss of two batsmen, it looked as if the task might be easily accomplished. At this point, however, C. W. L. Parker and T. W. Goddard touched brilliant form in their bowling, and skittled out the remaining batsmen in three and a quarter hours, the last four wickets falling in six balls without a single run coming from bat. Parker took six wickets for 64, Goddard three for 53. The best scores were 90 by G. C. Dacre, New Zealand professional, in Gloucestershire's first innings; 81 by the famous test match player, W. R. Hammond, in the second; 61 by G. R. Jackson in Derbyshire's opening venture, and 50 by D. Smith in the second.

The possibility of astounding changes in fortunes of a cricket match was strikingly illustrated also at Bournemouth where Somersetshire commenced so badly that yesterday morning Hampshire seemed booked for an exceedingly easy victory. True, Hampshire did win by four wickets, but the visitors put up an amazing fight and 23 minutes of extra time had to be utilized before they were beaten. But for the stubborn batting of G. H. Brown, Hampshire might well have lost, for while scoring 121 in the second innings to win the home team lost three men for 42. Tallies at the conclusion of this dramatic encounter were: Somersetshire 119 and 192, Hampshire 191 and 121 for six wickets, and the highest individual contributions were 44 not out by H. Burrough in Somersetshire's first innings, 51 by Brown in Hampshire's second. In the course of the game C. P. Mead, veteran Hampshire left-hander, brought his aggregate runs for the season into four figures. He has done such a thing 21 times before.

Sussex Wins by 184 Runs

Sussex found no great difficulty in accounting for Leicestershire at Brighton and won by 184 runs, scoring 155 and 265 for eight wickets declared against 66 and 170. The only item exceding half a century was 91 by K. S. Duleepsinhji, Sussex's Indian captain. M. W. Tate and A. F. Wenseley shared the bowling honors in this match, the former capturing seven Leicestershire wickets for 52 runs and the latter seven for 83.

Excellent performance by the slow lefthanded bowler, G. Paine brought the contest at Peterborough to an early finish and gave Warwickshire a handsome victory over Northamptonshire by an innings and 70 runs. Thanks largely to the good batting of A. J. Crom, Leonard Bates and R. E. S. Wyatt, who collected 105, 74, and 85 not out, respectively, in Warwickshire's first innings realized 326 runs to which the home side could reply with only 174. More than half this number were supplied by T. H. Bakewell. Northamptonshire was therefore compelled to "follow on" (take the second innings immediately after the first) and could then do nothing against Paine on a wicket that rendered him considerable assistance. He took eight wickets for 41 runs and Northamptonshire's second knock produced only a meager 82.

Army and Navy Meet

The annual interservice clash between Army and Navy played at Lord's Ground here resulted in a draw with the totals Royal Navy 230 and 90 for six wickets declared, Army 232 and 46 for four. The best contributions were 84 each by R. Shaw of the Navy and E. Williams of the Army.

The match that should have taken place between Surrey and Lancashire at the Oval has to be included in the standing under the column "abandoned without result" because the pitch was strangely slow in recovering from rain and play was impossible after Lancashire made 153 for the loss of nine batsmen.

First class averages show no significant changes during the past week. Herbert Sutcliffe, Yorkshire professional, remains the top batsmen with an average of 71.62 and at the head of the bowlers is still Harold Larwood, Nottinghamshire speedster, whose 65 wickets have been obtained at an average cost of 9.04 runs.

Inaccuracies of Hand-Timing Strikingly Shown by Research

Springfield Y. M. C. A. College Professor, T. K. Cureton Jr., Claims 'Records Made With Stop-Watch Timing Are Not Reliable'

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK—Inaccuracies of the hand that holds the stop-watch, strikingly demonstrated by laboratory research in the International Y. M. C. A. College at Springfield, Mass., have revived the controversy over tenth-second timing and raised new questions that concern the record sprinting performances of such track stars as Eddie Tolan and Frank Wykoff.

"Records made with stop-watch timing are not reliable," concluded the report of a two-year study, outlined for the Associated Press by Prof. Thomas K. Cureton Jr. "A great injustice may be done in approving a record listed as one-tenth second better than another.

"Wykoff, whose 100-yard record of 9.4s. will undoubtedly be accepted, may not have actually bettered Tolan's mark of 9.5s. And so with various other world and intercollegiate records.

Electrical Timing Needed

"An electrical timing device, that is fool-proof in every respect, is sorely needed, not only for track but for swimming and perhaps auto and horse racing. Another practical application of electrical timing is that it can be used excellently for judging places."

Professor Cureton, with associates and students at Springfield in the Department of Applied Physics and Animal Mechanics, has conducted exhaustive tests of human handling of the stop watch in comparison with electrical timing, accurate to one one-hundredth of a second.

These tests revealed the human hand as invariably clocking a race one-tenth to one-fifth second faster than it was accurately run. Considering one set of data, 27 student timers recorded an average error of .234 second in clocking an indoor sprint race. The same experiment outdoors, in which 24 timers were used, showed an even greater average error of .284 second. Application of the same test to experienced timers, working at a varsity meet between Springfield and New York University, on a rainy day, showed an error of .43s. in timing the 120-yard high hurdles and .37s. in clocking the 100-yard dash.

Analysis of the experiments has shown, Professor Cureton says, that the timers invariably reacted slowly to the starting gun's flash or smoke, also that they stopped their watches a fraction of a second before the runner hit the tape.

"To sum up the points of technique considered," he adds, "we may say first, use either your forefinger or thumb in starting and stopping a watch; second, a .32 calibre gun will tend to decrease the error in timing; third, time on the smoke of the gun—you will be sure to see the smoke; and lastly, concentrate your best effort in attempting to get the runner just as he touches the tape, for here lies a variable error that assumes great magnitude in many races."

Results of the Springfield research, while they do not, for example, alter the fact that Wykoff has proved a faster sprinter within the past two years than Tolan, nevertheless tend to cast doubt on the tenth-second slices that have been made on the world's 100-yard record. It was not until three years ago, at Amsterdam, that the International Amateur Athletic Federation, which passes on all track and field world's records, decided tenth-second watches were accurate enough to be officially recognized.

May Revise Records

The I. A. A. F. at that time, refused to make its ruling retroactive, thereby preventing recognition of Charley Paddock's mark of 9.5s. Roland Locke's record of 20.5s. for 220 yards was accepted at 20.6s., which surpassed anything on the books. Subsequently Tolan's century in 9.5s. was approved as the new world's record. Wykoff twice has shaved a tenth-second off this. He was credited with 9.5s. in winning the United States 100-yard championship at Lincoln last July 4 when several watches caught him as fast as 9.3s.

If such research as that at Springfield leads, as Professor Cureton believes, to the general use of electrical timing devices the whole list of sprint records may have to be revised.

HELEN FILKEY A PROFESSIONAL

CHICAGO, July 22 (AP)—Helen Filkey, Chicago track star, has been classed a professional by the Amateur Athletic Union because she sold medals and trophies for athletic meets. Because of the ruling, Miss Filkey will not be permitted to compete in the United States championships in New Jersey Saturday.

BY-PLAYS

TOUJOURS LA POLITESSE

ONE of the most popular turns in the tennis bill at Wimbledon each year—Borotra and his beret—has introduced some new business. In his first-round match with A. J. Smith, a stolid Yorkshireman, the "Bounding Basque" noticed with concern that his opponent was experiencing some discomfort from the impinging of sunshine upon a sparsely thatched cranium. The Frenchman, with all the gallantry of his race, produced a second beret from court-side storage and, with his own hands, adjusted it upon his adversary's head, to the intense delight and unrestrained merriment of the onlookers. Borotra's acrobatics have long been a byword, but in his game with Smith he presented, for the first time on any court, the feat of bouncing the ball boy. He ran at full speed to scoop up a short chop that had just cleared the net, missed the ball, leaped upward and sideways to avoid cannoning into the net post, and descended, downward (naturally) and sideways upon a diminutive youth who, in the course of his entire professional career, had probably never before had a flying visit of this kind from a Frenchman. It is reported (unreliably) that the ball boy, interviewed afterward, said, "It was the proudest moment of my life."

* * *

FOLLOWING—BUT NOT IN FATHER'S FOOTSTEPS

It would seem a very logical thing if Jack Hobbs' son should be a good cricketer. And he is one. He and his celebrated father have, indeed, played together on occasion, and Leonard has been tried out as an amateur for Surrey, the county for which his father has been identified as a professional in a brilliant playing career of 26 years. But Hobbs junior has recently forsaken his bat and concentrated as a member of the South London Harriers, upon the art of sprinting. Whether he will reach, in this sphere, a degree of fame at all comparable to that of his father in the realm of cricket is impossible to say just yet, but he has at any rate made a good start by winning the inter-banks 100-yard dash championship and taking second place in the 220 yards in the Southern Counties championship. A couple of fine runs, so to speak.

RUMSON DEFEATS OLD OAKS BY 6 TO 5

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RUMSON, N. J., July 22—The team of the Rumson Country Club, with Robert E. Strawbridge Jr., the outstanding player, entered the semifinal of the United States junior polo championship here yesterday afternoon, in a low-scoring game, and on a rain-sodden field. The Rumson four advanced at the expense of the reorganized Old Oaks four, which first changed its name to Primrose then resumed the old designation before play, by a score of 6 to 5.

The long hitting of Strawbridge accounted for much of the Rumson score, while Cecil Smith, the Texan, stood out for Old Oaks, for somewhat similar reasons.

Rumson was also somewhat rearranged from its original form, with L. K. Firestone, captain-elect of the Princeton University team, and Benjamin K. Gatins, replacing H. W. "Rube" Williams and W. S. Jones Jr., of the original list. The summary:

UNITED STATES JUNIOR POLO CHAMPIONSHIP—Third Game

RUMSON	OLD OAKS
No. 1—Ivor Balding	Gen. H. S. Borden
2—L. K. Firestone	Lieut. J. F. Haskell
3—Benjamin K. Gatins	Cecil Smith
Back—R. E. Strawbridge Jr.	A. B. Borden

Score—Rumson 6, Old Oaks 5. Goals—Strawbridge 4, Balding 2 for Rumson; Smith 3, General Borden 2 for Old Oaks. Referee—Capt. J. Wesley White. Time—Eight 7½m. chukkers.

UNITED STATES TEAM GAINS CHESS LEAD

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, July 22 (AP)—The United States chess team defeated Italy and Holland yesterday in the international tournament here, taking the lead over the other teams.

The Americans beat Italy, 3—0, in the thirteenth round, with one game adjourned, and afterward set back Holland, 2½—1½. In the latter match A. W. Dake won, while Isaac I. Kashdan, Frank J. Marshall and Herman Steiner all drew. Other matches played yesterday resulted as follows:

Sweden 4, Switzerland 0; Holland 3½, Lithuania, ½; Rumania 2½, France 1½; Italy 2½, France 1½; Hungary 3½, Denmark ½; Italy 3½, Norway ½; Sweden 3½, Spain ½; Poland 3½, France ½; Austria 3, Rumania 0 (one adjourned); Hungary 3, Latvia 1; Germany 2½, Lithuania 1½; Jugoslavia 2½, Switzerland 1½.

Dr. Alexander Alekhine, France's world champion player, continued in winning form, defeating his opponent.

PRESIDENT'S CUP RACES ON POTOMAC

WASHINGTON (AP)—The President's Cup regatta, blue-ribbon event of the motorboat season, has been recalled to the waters of the Potomac River here after absence of one season, when it was held on the Severn at Annapolis, Md.

The Corinthian Yacht Club has exercised its privilege, granted under the deed of gift of the $5000 gold cup sponsored by the President of the United States, to bring the event back here at any time.

The massive cup now is in the possession of Victor W. Kliegrath of Port Washington, L. I., won last year with his Hotsy-Totsy.

The cup can never be won outright, being placed up each year by the winner of the previous event.

Edmund F. Jewell, commodore of the Corinthian Club, announced the program for the regatta this year, to be held Sept. 18 and 19.

The free-for-all, dubbed the Chesapeake Bay last year, will be rechristened the Potomac River.

Limited and unlimited races for the speedy 151 class hydroplanes and events for the 125 class boats with stepped bottoms have been scheduled.

Runabout and outboard events complete the program.

WISCONSIN CREW LETTERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis., July 21—Ten members of the University of Wisconsin crew have been awarded the major "W" for participation in the sport during 1931. Those receiving letters were Harold A. Smedal '32, recently elected to captain next year's varsity eight, L. E. Oberdeck '31, this year's captain; C. E. Woodward '31, H. H. Zabel '31, A. J. Ihde '31, O. G. Dutton '33, H. W. Silbernagel '33, Charles Tessendorf '33, G. W. Miller '31, coxswain, and H. A. Anderson '32, manager.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Birmingham	62	34	.646
Memphis	53	43	.561
Atlanta	52	45	.536
Chattanooga	50	45	.526
Little Rock	51	46	.526
New Orleans	46	51	.474
Nashville	34	63	.344
Mobile	34	60	.362

RESULTS JULY 21

Nashville 4, New Orleans 3 (10 innings).
Atlanta 3, Little Rock 2.
Atlanta 4, Little Rock 1.

NEW POLO FIELDS PLANNED

DEL MONTE, Calif. (AP)—Construction of two new polo fields providing six playing areas and a new club house will be completed by the Del Monte Polo Association before the opening of the winter season, Dec. 1.

ATHLETICS WIN, SENATORS LOSE

Waite Hoyt Scores Fourth Victory in Row for Champions

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	63	25	.722
Washington	57	33	.633
New York	49	35	.583
Cleveland	44	44	.500
St. Louis	39	48	.448
Boston	32	53	.376
Detroit	33	56	.371
Chicago	30	55	.353

RESULTS JULY 21

Philadelphia 10, Chicago 5.
Detroit 4, Washington 3.
Boston 3, Cleveland 2 (10 innings).
St. Louis at New York (postponed).

The substantial lead the Philadelphia Athletics hold over their chief rivals, the Washington Senators, was increased on Tuesday when the American League champions defeated the Chicago White Sox, 10 to 5. While this was taking place, the Senators were losing to the Detroit Tigers, 4 to 3. Boston made it three out of four in its series with Cleveland, taking the final game, 3 to 2, in 10 innings. The St. Louis-New York contest was postponed because of rain.

The champions extended their recent winning streak to eight games by producing 14 hits at timely moments. They pounded Vic Frasier for 10 hits during the first six innings and scored six runs. McKain, who relieved Frasier in the seventh, was touched

WELSH SCHOOL GIVES PRACTICAL AID TO SCHOLARS

Those Leaning Toward Commerce or Industry Are Catered To

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CARDIFF, Wales—The problem of diversifying secondary education so that the pupils' after-careers may be provided for has been tackled by the Cardiff (Wales) Education Authority. A school has been organized which will offer pupils four alternative courses. Hitherto the ordinary secondary school, retaining pupils up to 16 or 18 years of age, has provided a course of education dictated by university requirements.

This course has been of a high standard but has been of an academic nature, stressing such subjects as are useful in preparation for the universities and for careers in the liberal professions. Such a course has not attracted pupils whose bent is practical, or who are desirous of having a high standard of education with a bias towards commerce or industry or, in the case of girls, home making.

The Cardiff education authority recognizes that the matriculation examination, which is the goal of the students in a secondary school, tests fitness to profit from university courses, and not fitness for employment in industry, commerce and domestic occupations. In the past, curricula have been framed to suit examinations, whereas examinations ought to test curricula. This does not mean vocationalism; but it does mean the provision of alternative courses so that subjects may be offered for examination which will be useful afterward.

A great social advantage attaches to the scheme. Hitherto industrial courses have been taken in separate technical schools, quite out of the stream of secondary education. Thus pupils destined for various careers have not mixed in the course of their training. The new plan will insure that the men and women who are to do the practical work of the world will share the same atmosphere and inherit the same traditions as those preparing for the universities; further, the future engineer, and the young domestic worker, and the youth preparing for commerce will all share the same corporate life, and will learn to understand one another's outlook. Thus the groundwork will be laid early in life of a common understanding and sympathy between the leaders of the professions and of the various industries of the world.

AGRICULTURAL SHOWS DECLINE IN DOMINION

Field Crops Valued at $980,000,000 and Industries at $3,769,000,000

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO—Forty years ago 46 per cent of the population of Canada was employed in agriculture; 10 years ago the figure had declined to 33 per cent. The manufacturing industries have expanded so that last year, while the value of all the field crops was about $980,000,000, the value of Canadian manufactured products in 1928, the latest figures available, was $3,769,000,000. In other words the value of Canadian industrial production today is nearly four times the value of agricultural production. The capital invested in the manufacturing industries of Canada stands at little short of $5,000,000,000. These facts were given to the Toronto correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor by Fred W. Field, Senior British Government Trade Commissioner in Canada and Newfoundland.

"In addition to these industries there has been rapid development of the output of the mines, forests and fisheries, while furs have also contributed to the total. Water power developments have proceeded apace, and within a few years Canada will have an installation of more than 8,750,000 horsepower," stated Mr. Field.

Speaking of the influence which has been exercised in several ways by the United States in the Canadian market, Mr. Field said they have made investments in a number of branch works, and not a few United States citizens have left their country to manage these works or to take another part in their industrial penetration of Canada. The United States has a substantial interest in the industries of the Dominion, often exceeding 40 per cent in a number of cases.

Touching on the prospects of United Kingdom trade in Canada, the British Government Trade Commissioner thought that in certain trades such as chinaware, "We should be able to do larger business. In other trades, such as cast iron pipe, for instance, I believe our small existing trade will be still further reduced and possibly eliminated. I believe that it is possible for the United Kingdom to obtain a larger share of the import trade simply by a strengthening of the methods of tackling the market," said Mr. Field.

"Three of our large engineering and metal firms have lost at least £1,000,000 in Canada, and not one of them is much further ahead in Canada today than was the case 15 years ago. The engineering firm put in five years with a Canadian branch, dropped a substantial sum, and came out of the market at the end of a trade depression. Had they remained another year, they would have done well. They admit it, and are going to begin all over again."

Englishman Urges Outlet For Worker

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The necessity for an outlet, which, consciously or unconsciously, is part of the experience of every human being, was discussed by the delegates to the thirteenth annual conference of the Association for Education in Industry and Commerce, which recently convened.

Maj. Isidore Salmon, taking up the matter from the point of view held by the catering firm of Messrs. J. Lyons & Co., maintained that, in the great majority of cases, the question of outlet never occurred either to the child about to enter work or to the parent of the child.

"There is," Major Salmon said, "no such thing as a ready-made efficiency. All men and women worth their salt must go through the process of intelligent business tempering. There is amazing energy stored up in everybody; it just needs starting—and keeping—on the right track."

"The average English workingman is a skill-hungry animal," said Dr. L. P. Jacks, who dealt with this particular aspect of the "outlet" question. The Englishman was skill-hungry because the labor end of life was now almost entirely dominated by the machine, and the machine was calculated to block, if not wholly, at least in part, all outlet for skill-satisfaction.

Dr. Jacks turned finally to the employers of labor. Employers must, of necessity, he said, be also educators, and their education could be devoted with incalculable benefit to the giving of more understanding attention to the leisure interests of the workers. Already many employers had gone far in providing for the playtime of their work people, but what seemed to be needed was a national system of physical culture which should aim at self-control.

'Good Maister Elphinstone,' Founder Of Aberdeen University, Honored

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ABERDEEN, Scot.—Bronze allegorical figures cast at Venice during the war, and sunk in one of the canals for safety during bombing raids, form part of the memorial to William Elphinstone, founder of Aberdeen University, which was dedicated recently during the 500th anniversary celebrations of his birth in Aberdeen.

The celebrations included a special graduation in which the university honored men distinguished in church, state, education and art, in the beautiful Mitchell Hall of the Marischal College. Dr. Cosmo Gordon Lang, the Primate of the Church of England, son of a Church of Scotland minister at Fyvie, who became the principal of Aberdeen University, the Rev. A. N. Bogle, moderator of the Church of Scotland, Dr. G. A. Graham of Kalimpong, Sir John Lamb, Permanent Under-Secretary for Scotland, Etienne Gilson, University of Paris, James Watt, artist, were among distinguished men who were given the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

The bronze memorial shows Bishop Elphinstone asleep, with bronze figures at the sides symbolical of the types of teaching which the founder of the university desired to promulgate. On the north are Prudence, seated on the figure of rebellion, Justice seated on injustice or ignorance; Temperance bearing down the dragon of license and holding aloft a torch; Fortitude seated on force and holding an olive twig to show that in endurance is peace. On the south side are Contemplation, Hope, Charity and Faith. The base of the monument is of black marble.

When the Elphinstone Hall was opened Lord Meston gave an historical account of "Good Maister Elphinstone" and his times. His, he said, was a vision finely executed and the splendor of its achievement abode with them today. Though there was no great Prince of the Church to come to their aid today, he said, the legacy of a great Scot (Andrew Carnegie) furnished £15,000 out of the £35,000 required.

H. Etienne Gilson of the Sorbonne, who has just finished his series of Gifford Lectures, spoke of the good Bishop's connection with France. Like many other Scots of his time he found his way to Paris and was for some years a reader at the university there.

ONTARIO ABANDONS GRAIN POOL PLAN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO.—In view of present price levels of wheat the 13,400 members of the Ontario Grain Pool are to be released from their contract, according to the officials of the sponsoring organization, the United Farmers Coöperative Company Ltd. The farmers will revert to their former plan of marketing wheat, oats or barley on the open market on a commission basis.

The United Farmers Coöperative Company points to the fact that "those who have been most intimately concerned with conducting the pool in Ontario still have complete faith in this new system of marketing, but it is doubtful if the membership when the 1931 crop is marketed, would be big enough to warrant an attempt of continuing the Ontario Grain Pool. Even with the present membership the volume is not sufficient to operate on a low-cost basis."

TRINIDAD ATTACKS SLUMS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TRINIDAD, B. W. I.—A joint committee of the Government and the city council has been appointed to consider the construction of workpeople's homes. Construction of 12 comfortable little homes costing only $1000 apiece has already been started, and it was announced in the Legislative Council that they represented an experiment which should lead eventually to the abolition of slums.

CAROLINA TAXES REDUCED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RALEIGH, N. C.—Tax reductions aggregating $12,867,149 were effected through legislation enacted by the 1931 General Assembly, and if there is no increase in levies for general fund and debt service and no decrease in valuations in the counties, the average reductions in each country will be 41 cents on the $100 valuation. This announcement came from the State Tax Commission.

CLINCHFIELD COAL CORPORATION

Clinchfield Coal Corporation omitted the quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred stock.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 40 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

TOWN AND COUNTRY PROPERTY

Tudor Cottage

Boscombe Overcliff Drive, Bournemouth

In a fine, elevated, and sheltered position, commanding unrivalled views of Bournemouth Bay from the Isle of Wight to Swanage and the Purbeck Hills.

THIS MOST ATTRACTIVE, BEAUTIFULLY BUILT AND ARTISTIC RESIDENCE

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD

Entrance from the Overcliff Drive through an ATTRACTIVE LYCH GATE opening on paved stone path leading to Front Porch and oaken front door of unique design. GROUND FLOOR COMPRISES:—A very fine half-timbered Lounge Hall; a magnificent well-lighted, oak-panelled Lounge; a comfortable, well-equipped Dining Room. All designed after the Tudor Period. Kitchen, scullery, pantries, etc.

FIRST FLOOR:—6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, etc.

Gas, electric light, company's water, etc. BRICK BUILT, DOUBLE GARAGE, with room over.

DELIGHTFUL MATURED GARDEN, lawns, stocked borders, rose beds, rockeries, etc. Small PLANTATION OF EVERGREEN OAKS, BIRCH, PINE TREES on West & North give sheltered seclusion.

For full particulars apply Box M-703, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W.C.2

AGENTS WANTED

COLORADO manufacturer wants capable men or women to sell Karrmor Playground Apparatus to schools, parks, etc.; liberal commission; car necessary; must furnish bond at our expense. R. F. LAMAR & COMPANY, 502 East 9th, Pueblo, Colorado.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

LOS ANGELES—For sale, electrical business artistic lighting and contracting; established 8 years; steadily growing business in near-by beach town. Address L-2, Monitor Office, 911 Van Nuys Bldg.

REAL ESTATE

A MILLION DOLLAR ranch for sale at an enormous sacrifice, located in the most beautiful part of Northern California, in the heart of the big game and fishing country. Range of snow capped Mt. Shasta; 1577 acres, including 3 lakes, 3 miles of beautiful stream, 16 houses, unusual ranch home beautifully furnished; thoroughly equipped barn for fine horses, dairy and poultry business. For details apply or write H. D. BROWN, 1853 Victoria Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. RO. 9320, EM. 6760.

IRVING R. NOBLE, Inc.
18 South Fullerton Avenue, Montclair, N. J.
Henry M. Seeley, Vice-President
Telephone Montclair 2-0555

WHITTIER, CALIF.—For sale, 34-acre citrus and walnut ranch; clear; 3-story modern house; implements; wonderful location; terms. OWNER, Route 3, Box 228.

SUMMER BOARD

THE WOODBINE INN, Bailey Island, Me.—Situated on one of the most picturesque islands in Casco Bay; reached from Portland by boat or car; rates on application; 38th season; June 15-Oct. MRS. H. S. SINNETT.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

LADIES WANTED to distribute Modes' full fashioned guaranteed silk hosiery; finest quality; direct mill prices; a full or spare time, dignified occupation affording a profitable means of earning extra money; liberal commission and repeat business assure a fine income; we ship from mills to customer; favorable arrangement on samples. MODES' MILLS, Desk C, 17 Raitery Place, New York City.

PERMANENT PROFITABLE BUSINESS for women of education, no experience required. For those seeking substantial future, not just temporary job, we offer sales opportunity on commission; write nearest office.
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620 Hearst Building, SAN FRANCISCO
1130 Garfield Building, LOS ANGELES

TO LET—FURNISHED

LOS ANGELES, Twymers Apartments, 833 So. Rampart, Wilshire District—Sunny one-room apartments with kitchen and dining alcove, beautifully furnished, steam heat, elevator; garage adjoining. $5 and $6 week.

WILL lease for one year, in exclusive district in Hollywood hills, 3 minutes to Hollywood Boulevard, my charming new colonial home, completely furnished accordingly: 10 rooms including study, 4 bedrooms, 4 baths, double garage; inspiring view; quiet; accessible; $300 month. Pictures on application. Box H-34, 911 Van Nuys Bldg., Los Angeles.

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Talk.
5:05 Mme. Bertha Dupee, French diction.
5:30 Wonderland Band.
5:45 Larry Murphy, tenor.
6:00 Dancemonians, Will Dodge, director.
6:30 Old Man Sunshine and Bozo.
6:30 Announcements; news.
6:45 NBC, The Stebbins Boys.
7:00 Old Painter.
7:05 Piano recital.
7:15 NBC, Miss Frances Alda, soprano; Frank LaForge, pianist.
7:30 Talk, "Vacations."
7:40 Doris Estey, pianist.
7:50 "What's Going On Around Us," C. A. Morton.
8:00 Dancemonians; Jack Beauvais, songs.
8:15 Popular orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Mobiloil Concert: Gladys Rice, soprano; Del Staigers, cornetist; the Choristers, male chorus; concert orchestar Nathaniel Shilkret, conductor.
9:00 NBC, Halsey Stuart Program: "Old Counselor," financial talk; concert orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Palmolive Hour; Olive Palmer, soprano; Paul Oliver, tenor; Revelers Quartet; orchestra direction of Erno Rapee.
10:30 NBC, Martin Johnson, African explorer, interviewed by Grantland Rice; James Melton, tenor; string dance orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC, Vincent Lopez and his orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, "Chats With Peggy Winthrop."
5:15 Scores; concert program.
5:17 Herbert Marsh's Orchestra.
5:45 Agricultural markets.
5:55 "National Affairs."
6:00 Time; weather; sports; temperature.
6:15 Tom MacHugh's Orchestra.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Wolverine Serenaders; piano duo.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook, Quaker Man.
7:45 NBC, "Believe It or Not," Ripley; Edwin Whitney, player; orchestra.
8:00 Repertory Players of the Air.
8:30 "Down on the Farm"; talk.
8:45 Alden Edkins, bass; Orrin White, tenor.
9:00 NBC, "First Nighter" sketch: "Made in America."
9:30 NBC, Goldman Band Concert.
10:30 NBC, Clara, Lu and Em.
10:45 NBC, Duci de Kerekjarto, violinist.
11:00 Time; weather; Sport Review.
11:15 Loule's Hungry Five; skit.
11:25 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
12:00 Time announcement.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:30 The Rhythm Masters.
5:45 Dainty Dot Dandies; time.
6:00 "Classic Cameos," with Edward Jardon.
6:15 Sweet and Low, with Helen Barr.
6:30 CBS, Roy Atwell, monologist; soloist; Freddie Rich's Orchestra.
6:45 "Big Brother" Bob Emery.
7:00 Baseball; news; weather.
7:10 Golf résumé, Burt Hoxie.
7:15 CBS, Dennis King, baritone; Linit Orchestra, Maximilian Pilser, conductor.
7:30 CBS, Miller and Lyle, Negro comedians.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey, tenor; Jacques Renard's Orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Arthur Pryor's Band.
8:15 CBS, Barber Shop Quartet.
8:30 Nightingales, female vocal trio.
8:45 CBS, Gloom Chasers; comedy act.
9:00 CBS, Gold Medal Organist; Wheaties Quartet.
9:30 CBS, Serial Mystery Story.
10:00 CBS, Connie Boswell, songs; Freddie Rich's Orchestra.
10:15 CBS, Rhythm Choristers, male octet.
10:30 CBS, Nit Wit Hour.
11:00 Time; baseball; news; weather.
11:15 Organ recital, Eva Langley.
11:30 Emery Daugherty and his orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Jack Crawford and his Hollywood Gardens Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist; Ben Alley, tenor.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:30 p. m.—Fishermen's program.
5:45 Antoinette Duchesnes, soprano.
6:00 Evening Musicale.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the news."
6:45 Sebago Lake program.
7:15 North Woodstock program.
7:45 "Etchings in Music."
8:15 "Songs We Love to Hear"; soloist, organ, violin.
9:30 Time announcement.

WAAB, Boston (1510kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Asbury Park Orchestra.
5:15 "Kiddies Day at the Beach."
5:45 CBS, Talk, Edna Wallace Hopper.
6:00 Peter Stone, newspaper photographer.
6:15 CBS, Frank Winegar's Orchestra.
6:30 Time; baseball news.
6:45 Roundtowners Quartet.
7:00 CBS, Kate Smith's Swanee Music.
7:15 Maiden Civic Choral Union.
7:30 Voice and piano.
7:45 Hasting's Irish Minstrels.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Voice and piano.
8:30 CBS, Symphony Orchestra, Howard Barlow, conductor.
8:45 "Students in Internationalism," Dr. Tehyi Hsieh.
9:00 Mickie Alpert and his orchestra.
9:30 Organ recital.
10:00 Emery Daugherty and his orchestra.
10:30 Time; news; "Melody Mirror."

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

WE want men and women as agents and require a $125 initial investment for merchandise; attractive and repeat orders; SILENT SENTINEL—improved moth pad. Excellent to remove odors in the home; perfumed; inexpensive; no attention or bother; sales to merchant or direct to user; exclusive territory granted; quick action is folks; write state choice of territory; money refunded if not satisfactory. SENTINEL CHEMICAL CORP., 16 Beaver Street, New York, N. Y.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

"WEST GLOW" offers children all the pleasant experiences of farm life, swimming, hiking; Blue Ridge section; altitude 2000 feet; delightful climate; reasonable. MR. and MRS. GEORGE T. CARNAHAN, Pulaski, Va.

COUNTRY BOARD

DURHAM, N. H.—Boarders, farm, large house, American family, salt water, electric light, fresh vegetables, home cooking; $3.50 day, $15 week; Sunday dinners $1-$1.50; reservations made in advance. Tel. Dover 1697-3. ELIZABETH W. CHESLEY, R. F. D. 6, Dover, N. H.

HAMILTON VILLA, WHITE MTS., KEARSARGE, N. H.—Quiet and homelike; comfortable, airy rooms, home cooking and farm products, modern conveniences; $15 to $18 per week; circular. Tel. North Conway 139-3. MRS. W. W. HAMILTON, Prop.

TECUMSEH LODGE, West Thornton, N. H.—Fresh farm products, home cooking; modern equipment. MRS. LEON N. BROWN, Prop.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY (Nepperhan Heights, Yonkers)—Two gentlemen could be accommodated in pleasant, refined home; board optional. Tel. Nepperhan 341.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

BANKING, Brokerage and Commercial Office and Sales positions for men and women. THE FERNELL COMPANY
198 Broadway, N.Y.C., Rooms 300-301 Cort. 7-2363

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 Broadway, New York City. Tel. Worth 2-2020.

CENTRAL EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Newark, N. J. 21 Marshall Street
Competent colored help on short notice.
MRS. GERTRUDE M. DIXON, Proprietress
Telephone MARKET 3-4105

11:00 CBS, Earl Carpenter's Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Will Osborne and his orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, The Early Birds.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:15 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:45 p. m.—NBC programs.
1:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—NBC programs.
5:24 p. m.—Silver Lining Hour.

WBZA

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.
4:47 p. m.—NBC, "Maze of Melody."

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:15 p. m.—CBS, Columbia Artists Recital.
3:00 p. m.—Red Sox-Chicago; Fred Hoey, reporter.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:45 p. m.—CBS programs.

MINISTER HELD TO POST

LIMA, Peru, July 22 (By U. P.)—Señor Rafael Larco Herrera yesterday resigned his post as Foreign Minister of Peru, in order to become a presidential candidate. The military junta, which controls the Government, however, has refused either to accept the resignation or allow Señor Larco Herrera to become a candidate.

ART LOOM CORP.

Art Loom Corp. reports for the six months ended June 30 net loss of $258,857 after charges and depreciation, compared with net loss of $43,349 in the first half of 1930. For the quarter ended June 30 net loss was $45,440, compared with net loss of $159,851 in the June, 1930, quarter. Current assets on June 30 amounted to $2,431,816 and current liabilities $94,742, compared with $3,080,976 and $120,611, respectively, on June 30, 1930.

N. E. TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH

The executive committee of New England Telephone & Telegraph Company has authorized the expenditure of $2,080,362 for new construction and improvements in plant necessary too meet demand for service. For Massachusetts the appropriations aggregate $2,124,181; for Rhode Island, $166,720; for Maine, $194,953; for New Hampshire, $83,981; for Vermont, $70,464.

Local Classified Advertising

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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8 Cumberland Street
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$100 to $110 per month

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STREET
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$75 to $90 per month
Apply 94 Gainsborough St., Suite 1

Apply on premises or —— or ——

Estate of Joseph B. Thomas
84 STATE STREET Hub. 2078 BOSTON

Back Bay Apartments

1-2-3 rooms, in first-class buildings, having all modern improvements, with Frigidaire; switchboard service. For particulars apply
Coleman & Gilbert Associates
339 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Commonwealth 2213

BOSTON, 164-166 Hemenway St.—Suites of 2 to 5 rooms with large kitchenette, all suites redecorated, free refrigeration, electric elevator, etc.; most complete suites in Back Bay at rents of $67.50 to $75 per month; references required. Apply to Superintendent on premises. Kenmore 5631.

BOSTON, 70 and 74 The Fenway—Attractive apartments, newly decorated, 1, 2 and 3 rooms with dinette, kitchenette, Frigidaire, incinerator, etc. Janitor on premises. Com. 7699.

BOSTON—Apts., fur. and unfur., refrigeration; near Symphony Hall; 1 to 9 large rooms; $30 up. W. E. COOPER, 324 Huntington Ave. Ken. 1839.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—6 rooms, sun parlor, piazza, electric refrigeration, garage; 2-family lower apartment; available Sept.; $90. Asp. 9403.

ONE BLOCK OFF BEACON
4 and 5 rooms, mahogany and gumwood finish, tile kitchen, Frigidaire; desirable tenants, 453 Audubon Road, Boston. Circle 4573.

SUB-LET BEAUTIFUL FURNISHED SUITE
IN THE RIVERWAY MANOR
PHONE: REG. 3026 or LIB. 5658
BOSTON

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KEW GARDENS, L. I., N. Y.—Lady wishes to share privileges and expenses of furnished 4-room apartment, facing Park. E. E. 2, Kew Gardens Terrace Apartments. Phone Cleveland 3-7383.

PITTSBURGH—Will share my nicely furnished 4-room efficiency apartment, Frigidaire, Murphy bed, with refined woman; references exchanged. Write Box A-6, The Christian Science Monitor, 511 Wabash Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

GARAGES

THE 600-car Conservatory Garage is only 2 blocks from the Christian Science church, at Gainsboro and St. Botolph Streets, rear of Conservatory of Music. Reasonable Rates—Excellent Service.

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MADAME CAROLINE M. SOULAS
Thorough Cleansing of Scalps, Shampooing.
87 Gainsboro St., Suite 2, Boston. Com. 5991

HELP WANTED

COOK for private family with several children; in country place 6 hours from New York or Boston; middle-aged man or woman, white or colored. Write stating nationality, religion, age, references, etc., to M. W., NORTH WOOD, Lenox, Mass.

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PLEASANT MONEY
Manage a Territory

Ladies in their own neighborhoods are going into the pleasant, helpful and remunerative work of managing a territory for the CHARIS CORPORATION. Excellent income assured. No experience is necessary since we will thoroughly train those selected in a course of corsetry at no cost to applicant. Women, intelligent and ambitious; hours, 9 to 4 except Saturday. Complete detail will be given applicants at Room 402, 30 Journal Square, Jersey City, N. J. Please mention the Monitor.

HOUSES TO LET

FOR balance of summer, airy 8-room house, Caldwell, N. J., near Montclair. Write or phone office. CARRINGTON HOWARD, 39 Cortlandt St., New York City.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., off Lake Avenue—$45 for quick rental; new, "up-to-the-minute" home. MRS. ADAMSON, 819 Powers Building. Main 1227.

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We Own and Run Our Own Storage
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I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 1 Harvard St., Boston, 24, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

LONG distance moving, house to house moving, packing, shipping, storage; work guaranteed; 20 years' experience. M. & M. AUTO VAN CO., N. Stacey, Mgr., 422 Brookline Ave., Boston. Asp. 2907, Unl. 3795-W.

LECTURES

WE have few hundred copies of lecture, in full, as given by Judge Samuel W. Greene in Town Hall, Fairhaven, Mass., June 14, Fairhaven Star, 5c copy. Foreign postage extra.

OFFICE FURNITURE

LARGE selection of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 6 East 33rd St., New York City.

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's office one or more afternoons, 11 W. 42d St., Suite 1960. Tel. Chickering 4-6358. Call after 5 p. m.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

INTERIOR and exterior work of highest grade; paperhanging, kalsomining; craftex work; floors sanded and refinished. R. WHITE & CO., 21 Winchester Street, Brookline. Telephone Regent 1042-M.

PAYING GUESTS

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., The Barclay—Attractive, refined home; near beach; opposite church; excellent table. 9 S. Brighton Ave. Tel. 46392.

PONKAPOAG INN
at Ponkapoag, Mass., Route 138
An ideal spot near Boston to spend the summer or vacation; excellent meals; unusually attractive rooms; garage; lake near; riding or driving through Blue Hills Reservation. Canton 0327-W.

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MATHUSHEK PIANOS
Are famous the world over.
Art Catalogue on request.
Many bargains in Used Grands and Uprights.
Rentals—Small Grands, Small Uprights
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14 East 39 Street, New York City
(Near 5th Avenue)

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AVON, N. J.—Bungalow, near ocean and river, for rent furnished, summer season, very reasonable; 3 rooms, bath, 2 bedrooms, shower, garage, telephone. ISABELLE ANTONIDES, 505 Washington Ave., Avon, N. J.

FOR SALE — Furnished summer cottage, Marshfield, Mass., Ferry Hill section of Monarrock Beach; 6 rooms, bath, combination coal and gas range, fireplace, 2-car garage, 2 extra building lots, trees, rose arbors; exclusive neighborhood; short ride to Christian Science church at Marshfield Hills. Inquire within or telephone Marshfield 136-3, or Boston, Kenmore 7189. M. B. SARGENT.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKE HOUSE
79 Chandler St., Boston, Mass. Han. 3289
A home for young business women and students. Transients accepted. Board Rates $8.00 to $12.50.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 434 Beacon St., Water Side—Before deciding see these beautiful rooms, single and double, private bath; a most unusual home; meals, southern cooking; tourists accommodated.

BOSTON—Clean, comfortable rooms; reasonable rates for tourists; near Christian Science church; at MISS BROWNE'S, 185 Huntington Ave., Apt. 2. Phone Com. 9551.

BOSTON, 122 St. Botolph Street—Newly furnished rooms, by the day or week; reasonable prices; convenient to Christian Science church and car lines. Com. 5537.

BOSTON, 58 Queensberry St.—To let, furnished single rooms and suites, with or without kitchenettes; modern improvements. Tel. Com. 9021. Meals served.

BOSTON, 189 Huntington Ave., Suite 1—Rooms, double or single, permanent or transient; reasonable; basement room 43; garage. Comm. 8291.

BOSTON, 194 Huntington Avenue—Attractive, cool, comfortable outside rooms; transient or permanent. MRS. RUSHMAN. Ken. 6905.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 15 Brown St., Apartment 1—Large, attractive, airy room, continuous hot water, for one or two gentlemen; exclusive location; near car. Asp. 8051.

BROOKLINE, MASS., Coolidge Corner—Attractively furnished rooms in comfortable home; free parking. 51 Babcock St. Regent 3675.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 328 Marlborough Road—Furnished room, private bath, cooking, porch; 3 minutes B. M. T.; clean, quiet home. Phone Buckminster 2-3453.

HACKENSACK, N. J., 315 State St.—Attractive single or double with or without light housekeeping; centrally located. Tel. Hack. 2-7790.

N. Y. C., 522 W. End Ave.—Furnished comfortable small room, private bath, private entrance; gentlemen preferred. Trafalgar 7-3089.

N. Y. C., 86th (2345 Broadway), Apt. 75—Attractive double room, kitchenette, private bath; also single room; real home; reasonable.

NEW YORK CITY, 75 Central Park West, Apt. 4-C—Room and bath in private apartment. Call after 7:30 p. m.

WEST EDGEWATER, N. J.—Single or double, furnished or unfurnished; exclusive private home; kitchen privilege or breakfasts; garage. 379 Edgewood Ave. Tel. Teaneck 7-5280.

SEWING MACHINES

REPAIRING and renting all makes of sewing machines, some good used machines, $7 and up. 817 Boylston Street, Boston. Com. 6527.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

AN ASSET TO YOUR BUSINESS
YOUNG man wishes position with executive possibilities; 3 years' advertising agency experience; university training; excellent appearance; finest references. Box M-80, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MAN with general office experience, anxious to establish himself in real estate and insurance business, offers services in New York or vicinity. Write Box Z-8, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

HOME manager desires position where initiative is necessary; drives car; daughter 16 years; available Sept. 1st. Write X-48, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

POSITION desired by young lady; clerical work preferred. Address M. M., 4100 Garrett Rd., Drexel Hill, Pa.

REFINED women alone willing to serve as companion, mother's help; with Christian Scientists preferred. N. S., 314 Fair St., Paterson, N. J. Lambert 3-4966.

WOMAN desires position seashore with small family; wages secondary. Write Box N-7, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

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AT SHADYKNOLL, Fairhaven, N. J., Near Asbury, Shrewsbury River—Tennis, golf, bathing; $20 weekly including excellent meals; special family rates. EMMA VANHORN. Tel. Redbank 283.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I., "Bermuda of the North"—THE CROWN is a small modern hotel, delightfully located, stressing home essentials; spacious, comfortable rooms, carefully prepared meals; sports; rates $21-$25. MRS. F. B. MADISON.

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FOR SALE—Furnished house, 2-car garage and land on Cape Cod; located in pine grove on bluff overlooking Nantucket Sound; 7 rooms, bath on second floor, toilet and lavatory first floor, electric lights, running water, hardwood floors, 2 bathhouses under house. M-86, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

QUAINT old summer home on beautiful lake, near Concord, N. H.; quiet; cool breezes; screened piazza, boat; reasonable rent; available now. E. E. CHANDLER, 43 Windsor St., Arlington, Mass.

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ATLANTIC CITY

(Continued)

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DAILY FEATURES

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Bread Upon the Waters

MR. AND MRS. S—— were bound for Billings, Mont., where they expected to remain all summer; but they had made no arrangements and were concerned about what they might find in the way of a house to live in.

"If we could only get a nice little cottage," remarked Mrs. S——, "not too expensive, with a lawn and some flowers, wouldn't it be lovely?"

"It certainly would be," agreed Mr. S——. "At the present, however, with our sales not any too good, we may be compelled to take something not as nice as we'd like."

"There's a car ahead of us in trouble," remarked Mrs. S——. "I wonder if we should stop and help them?"

"I don't think it would be advisable," observed Mr. S——, "what with all we hear about hold-ups and ingratitude on the part of those who are helped."

"But these are women," observed Mrs. S——. "I really believe we should stop."

Mr. S—— slowed down. The four women were struggling to remove a punctured tire.

Mr. S—— was an experienced mechanic, nevertheless he had considerable trouble, as the rim had been bent, and it seemed that he could never release the tire and get it off. In fact, he had to walk a mile through a wet meadow and borrow a crowbar from a farmer. But in the end he won out and saw the ladies drive safely away.

"Now I'll return this crowbar," he informed his wife, "and then we'll be off."

"Those ladies live in Billings," said the wife. "I told them we expected to be there all summer and were hoping we would find a satisfactory place to live."

"They didn't know of any such place, I suppose?" remarked Mr. S——.

"Well, one of them, and by the way she's a banker's wife, declared that she had heard of a nice house for rent and that she'd call me tomorrow about it."

Mr. and Mrs. S—— stayed at a hotel that night, but rather early the following morning they received a telephone message: "If you will drive out to such and such a street, we'll show you the house I spoke of." The banker's wife was speaking.

Mr. and Mrs. S—— complied with the request and found a delightful little home, furnished as they had dreamed about furnishing a house some day, and the grass and the flowers and the trees were nothing less than charming.

"What a glorious place," breathed Mrs. S——.

"Yes," agreed Mr. S——, "but we can never afford to take it."

"I don't know," said the banker smiling; "but I think you can. My wife has been telling me about you folks, how you helped them out yesterday."

"That was nothing," insisted Mr. S——.

"No?" replied the banker. "Well, the rent is nothing either—you can stay here all summer and it won't cost you a cent. All I ask is that you keep the place in good shape—and any man who will walk a mile and work as you did to assist a few ladies in distress can be trusted to do that, I'm sure."

Brevities

London Opinion: A film is being made of barbers at work. All talking, all singeing.

Life: "From seven to eight years are required to grow orchids," writes a florist. Why can't we do this with spinach?

Humorist: Miniature bagpipes are among the latest toys. The trouble is that as soon as a child starts to play with them, he is reprimanded by Mother for pulling the cat's tail.

Arkansas Gazette: We can't help thinking that the work of Æsop, Hans Andersen and the Grimm boys would have been a lot more vivid if they'd ever had access to an illustrated seed catalogue.

In Lighter Vein

His Way

Mother protested upon seeing little Bennie giving his kitten a vigorous shampoo. "I don't believe the mother cat would like you to wash her child that way," she said.

"Well, I can't help it if she doesn't like it. I'm just not going to lick the kitty like she does," said Bennie.

Oh-Oh!

"My boy friend says I'm worth my weight in gold!"

"I didn't think there was that much money in the world."

The Novice Buys an Antique

"How much did you pay for this jar?" asked the collector friend.

"Only $10," replied the inexpert owner, rather proudly.

"Humph! And was there any jam in it?"

Hooray for Summer

The black shirts of Italy
Are arrogant and vain;
The brown shirts of Germany,
I fear I can't explain;
The red shirts of Russia
Are riding for a fall—
So hip-hooray for Gandhi,
Who has no shirt at all!

—*Harold Angell, in Saturday Evening Post.*

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Shew (Mrs. E. W.) — Pronounced with long *o*, *show*.

Virulent (Mrs. A. B.)—Pronounced *vir'-oo-lent*, with short *i*, *oo* as in *foot*, *e* as in *moment*. (There has been such repeated warning about the long *u* sound that it must be a comfort to be able to sound the *oo* and be right!) The word is derived from the Latin *virulentus*, "poisonous," from *virus*, "slime, poison."

Crematory (R. N.)—Preferably with the *e* short, *krehm'-a-to-ry*. While we are on the subject, note that the accent is preferably on the second syllable of *cre-mate'* (the *e* as in *event*).

Finity — Pronounced *fin'-i-ty*, with each *i* short.

Legitimate—The *a* has all the initial quality of the long *a* as in *ace*, but not the quantity—it is cut off short. The word is pronounced *le-jit'-i-mate*, with *e* as in *event* and each *i* short. Avoid *leh-jit'-i-mut*.

Spiritual — A number of readers have written in asking some help to keep from palatalizing the *tu* in this and similar words into *choo*. Practice saying, *Give it you, Al.* You don't say, *Gi vi choo, Al.* And *spirichooal* is every bit as colloquial. Take plenty of time, *spir'-it-u-al.*

A Quotation for Today

TRUST men and they will be true to you; treat them greatly and they will show themselves great.—EMERSON.

All Nature

Common Silkworm

SINCE a very remote date, silk production by means of cultivating the common silkworm has been practiced in the Far East. The Chinese were perhaps the first people to engage in it commercially—ever since 2500 B. C.

The art of silk reeling and spinning was at first confined to royalty, and not until the sixth century of the Christian era did the secret escape into Persia when some eggs of the silk moth were carried there inside a hollow cane. From there this industry became distributed broadly, until now Japan and France have been added to the great mercantile centers for the silk industry. France alone has been known to produce annually over 22,000,000 pounds; and the aggregate production of the world exceeds 73,000,000 pounds of raw silk.

A silkworm moth is of a pale buff color marked with light brown, and has a wing expanse of less than two inches. Eggs about the size of pin heads are gummed separately to the leaves of the host plant, which is preferably the white mulberry, as the best quality of silk results from the use of this foliage. When the worm appears it is but a quarter of an inch in length, but it feeds so greedily that in eight weeks it has shed its skin four times and has grown to be more than three inches in length.

It ceases to eat when the time comes for it to spin its cocoon, the outer case of which is made of coarse silk threads, but the lining is of the finest web; the double thread of this when unwound often measures 1100 feet. The caterpillar takes about five days to complete its silken cell where it retires in the pupa state until it emerges after nearly two months as a mature moth.

A peculiarity about these insects when they get their wings is that they show no marked restless tendency to fly far afield, but seem content to remain wherever suitable leaves are provided for their use. In some dry parts of the Far East they are reared outdoors, but in other countries they are usually kept under glass.

What They Say

A Sign of Greatness

"The really big man is almost always modest."—*Bruce Barton, writer and advisory counsel.*

Amen!

"Wages are the only thing that should be high."—*Henry Ford.*

"With" and "By"

"We must do things with people and by people, instead of for people and to people."—*Gerard Swope, president, General Electric Company.*

The Children's Corner

A Garden Gets a Name

BERT, the second assistant gardener of the Scroggins garden on Boston Common, sat under a squash leaf. The day was warm. It was cooler under the leaf than in the sun, and Bert (full name, Albert Upper) felt quite pleased with himself for having chosen the shade of the squash leaf. From where he sat, the whole garden could be seen, and this made Bert doubly pleased, because a large part of his duties as second assistant gardener—in fact, nearly all of them—consisted of watching the garden.

Bert hummed an old toad folk song to himself as he sat and the kindly eyes of the genial toad blinked and blinked again. There came a gentle rustling from the leaf over his head. It was not the rustling of the breeze. Bert knows that sort of a rustle very well and he knew at once that no breeze had made this unusual sound. He stopped humming temporarily, interrupted a blink and, stretching out his head, looked up.

"It's a feather," he said.

And it was a feather which had dropped from the sky and had become caught against the squash leaf. Bert stood on tiptoe, released the feather and allowed it to drop, quill downward to the ground. A toad has no feathers of its own. There is doubt if any toad ever will be able to grow a feather. Furthermore, toads admire birds very much because birds can fly and since a bird's feathers help the bird to fly, a toad is always greatly interested in a feather. This was a grayish, bluish feather, smooth and stiff. Bert bent over it admiringly.

"I wonder who dropped it," he said.

He picked it up, turned it over in his rough little paws and then, with all his strength, stuck the quill into the ground. The feather stood up gayly and seemed to twinkle in the summer air. Bert sat down beside it and spent several minutes admiring it and wondering where it had come from.

"I think we ought to keep the feather and let it be the garden flag," he said to himself.

A footfall behind him made him turn his head. There stood Roger P. Scroggins, the old Boston Common squirrel and the first assistant gardener of the Scroggins garden, Mrs. Scroggins being the gardener.

"Ah, there," said Mr. Scroggins.

Bert tugged at an imaginary cap. "Look at the feather, Mr. Scroggins," said Bert proudly. "I was just thinking it would make a good garden flag."

Scroggins walked around the feather and admired it almost as much as Bert had.

"A splendid idea," said Mr. Scroggins. "We'll keep it right here in the garden and if anyone ever asks the name of the garden we'll tell him, or her, if it happens to be a she, that it's the Feather Gardens."

"Gardens?" said Bert.

"Right," said Mr. Scroggins, "Gardens. Feather Gardens."

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Clothesline Puzzle:

Sheets, pillowcases, towels, bath towels, dish towels, tablecloths, napkins, handkerchiefs.

Music Puzzle

One of the most celebrated composers of the last century wrote only for one instrument. The larger white letters in the picture spell the last name of the composer, and the larger black letters spell the name of the instrument for which he wrote.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1931 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Stock-Taking at London

THE American suggestions for the financial rehabilitation of Germany, just presented to the seven-power conference in London, give that gathering something definite to work on. The program, moreover, furnishes fresh evidence of the revolution that has lately taken place in Washington's foreign policy. It is apparent that, having started on a course of closer coöperation, President Hoover is following it vigorously.

What a splendid opportunity this new attitude of the United States affords the conference for the taking of a world inventory! Mr. Arthur Henderson, British Foreign Secretary, has insisted that discussion should not hesitate to sweep out any of the cobwebs of distrust and misunderstanding which have been hampering peaceful recovery. Whether formally or informally, it seems that such a housecleaning can hardly be avoided.

The immediate problem is fiscal stabilization of Germany. But, as Mr. Hoover's message points out, finance is a matter of confidence, and confidence involves all those unsettling political questions which harass Europe. For instance, investors will hardly hurry to send money into Germany, particularly in any long-term credits—which is what she most needs—until greater assurance is given that Paris and Berlin are actually "collaborating" to remove their disputes over the Austro-German customs pact, the building of another "pocket battleship" and reparations. Nor are funds likely to flow into Germany until its Government has further proved its ability to withstand attack on one side by the Hitlerites and on the other by the Communists.

The present problem is far more than one of finance. It is complicated by all the suspicions which, beneath the facile oratory and graceful note-writing of recent months, have been poisoning the roots of understanding. Certain acts have been committed which were written on the debit side of secretly kept accounts. Events of the last few weeks have dusted off these accounts. It was time for a reckoning.

And how excellent is the equipment now available for international stock-taking! Some hysterical observers have found a parallel for recent events in the dark days of July, 1914. Never could there be a worse parallel. If one thing leaps to the eye after a reading of Lord Grey of Fallodon's memoirs, it is the lack of means of conference prior to the outbreak of war. The conference method as applied to political disputes had no other focus than the diplomatic corps attached to the Court of St. James's. How inadequate was such an appeal!

Other days, other ways. The lesson of the conference method has been learned thoroughly. Cynics might say that it has been overlearned. But think of the difference in technique which has been revealed by the latest arguments! They have escaped from the atmosphere of war talk between chancelleries; they have been transferred to a venue, where all the facilities for ironing out disputes are available. At least one should be grateful for this, and rejoice that the arenas which marked "the European system" against which American isolationists have inveighed so vehemently have been replaced by forums. Consultation is the breath of life of the new world order. And London—with the United States whole-heartedly participating and with all the nations keenly aware of the necessity for politico-economic coöperation—offers an unexampled opportunity for useful consultation.

Trees for Canada's Prairies

CANADA'S experience with drought in the prairie provinces this summer is giving added impetus to the movement to plant trees. Drought has been most severe in districts where trees are scarce. Farther north, where forests thrive, there has been no long dry spell.

Natural resources were only transferred to provincial administration last year. Formerly the forests, water powers, land and mineral rights in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba had been under Dominion administration. The western provinces believed they could do better by having direct provincial control.

In other Canadian provinces, where the natural resources have long been under provincial administration, much of the land has been denuded of forests. Fires have been particularly destructive, but the cutting also has been heavy. One effect is to be seen in the tendency toward flooded streams in springtime, and almost dry river beds later in the summer.

When the forests are cut down, there is no shade for the snow on the hillsides in spring. Under the spring sunshine, winter's snowfall rapidly melts. Where the land has been burnt over by forest fires, root fibers are destroyed. There is nothing to hold the top soil from being washed away by spring floods. Where the hills were once beautifully clad in forest green, only rocks are to be seen, bare of verdure. Canadian foresters have long urged reafforestation.

In the more parched areas of the prairie provinces, no such extensive forest growth existed at the coming of the white settlers. The repeated cropping of the rich loam of the wheat lands, moreover, has tended to alter the nature of the soil. In dry seasons, it is blown away almost like the sands of the desert. Trees would help to correct this untoward condition in the prairie West. Canada would undoubtedly benefit from a larger investment in a national policy of afforestation.

Marching Men in China

NORTHERN China is again listening to the sound of marching men, and the latest reports show that the armies of Feng Yu-hsiang, so-called "Christian General," and his allies, which were defeated eighteen months ago, have again been reorganized to oppose the Nanking Government. What comes of this attack depends largely upon the Governor of Manchuria, the thirty-year-old Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang.

It will be recalled that the last-minute intervention of the young Marshal of Manchuria settled the trouble of eighteen months ago. It led directly to the beginning of a collaboration between Manchuria and Nanking which promised a long spell of peace to China, so long torn by civil commotion. Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang allowed branches of the Kuomintang, or Nationalist Party, to be organized in his territory, visited Nanking, and undertook to police North China. He also insisted that no repressive measures should be taken against Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang and his allies. As part of this policy of conciliation, a people's convention was called, and a short time ago it issued a provisional constitution, which to a certain extent assuaged the Nanking dictatorship against which General Feng and his allies rebelled.

The changes, however, did not conciliate the defeated dissidents. The politicos among them, mainly Cantonese, reorganized their ranks at Canton and formed a government in opposition to the central Government at Nanking. This has withdrawn at least two of the southern provinces from Nanking's sway. And now the friends of the movement in the north, mainly old-style militarists, have irrupted in a sympathetic anti-Nanking campaign.

At the same time recent events have shown that tutors, not tutelage—to Chinafy Burke's reference to men and measures—are the determinants of much of the movement in the political life of China. This is apparent from the remarkable essay in criticism which has just been issued by Mr. T. V. Soong, Nanking's able Minister of Finance. He paints a picture—corroborating the conclusion of Bruce Hopper's "Pan-Sovietism"—of China at the crossroads hesitating between the path to Communism and the path to representative government. If dissension continues to grow, it can have the result only of encouraging those forces which are inimical to China's best interests. The danger, as Mr. Soong infers, should be a call to patriots, doctrinaire or dictatorial, who are now arrayed against each other, and should induce a mutual forbearance which has been wanting in Chinese leadership these many years.

Straight Lines in Furniture

BY REPORT from France, all is not well with the furniture industry, which, some years ago, went "modern" in style and is now dubious about the economic result. A new unornamented and geometrically designed kind of furniture was produced, attracting the attention of household decorators the world over, inspiring illustrated articles in magazines and newspapers, outmoding earlier styles, and promising happy days for the French furniture makers. The oddity, and often the charm, of the new furniture stirred early enthusiasm, but—here comes the rub—its essentials consist in materials and combination. By adopting plain surfaces and straight lines the new furniture eliminated much of the craftsmanship that had hitherto given France a premiership in the making of furniture. There is no further need for the wood carver and the cabinetmaker, and a writer in Le Figaro predicts that several trades hitherto largely dependent on the furniture industry will presently vanish.

Criticism comes, however, from more widely diffused sources than any single observer composing an article for a magazine. Many dire events have been prophesied in such articles that happily did not come to pass. But complaint is also reported from the Chambre Syndicale (trade union) of furniture, from the Chambre Syndicale of bronze workers, from the manufacturers themselves, and from the association of apprentices in the furniture industry. It is easy to understand that the manufacturers are seriously disturbed by a falling off in the exportation of furniture which, when analyzed, indicates that the new furniture is all too conveniently easy for foreign manufacturers to produce by importing and copying French models. The art and mystery of fine furniture work, not easy to imitate, and now so largely abandoned, was what had given the French product a commanding position. The associations of workers see the situation from another angle, and are apprehensive of being compelled to choose between unemployment or a different means of livelihood.

On the other hand, and this is of hope to the workers, there are signs of reaction against expression of modernism, already described by some critics as an "excess of simplicity" and no more desirable than excess of anything else. The pendulum of taste will no doubt swing back from straight lines toward ornamentation and agreement with the poet Maccall's distinction—

> Straight is the line of duty;
> Curved is the line of beauty.

Meantime it can hardly be said that the United States has "gone modern" in furniture. Motorists in New England observe more signs than ever bearing the seductive word, "Antiques."

The Village Regains Its Form

SOME little time ago the Marquis of Lothian remarked that the world is experiencing today a renaissance greater than it has ever known before. Especially is this true of the village in England. This post-war development is attributed largely to the influence of women's institutes. These institutes, according to an interesting article in a recent issue of the Nineteenth Century, have succeeded in awakening in rural Britain a vigorous enthusiasm for intellectual pursuits, for music, singing, dancing, literature and drama.

For example, at a pageant held in a Yorkshire hamlet every person in the surrounding district played a part. In Derbyshire the lectures provided by the Rural Community Council have been attended during the last year by 11,000 listeners. Similar stories could be told of rural areas all over the country, showing that the lethargy which in the early years of the twentieth century seemed to be creeping over the countryside, in comparison with the vigor of the cities, is fast disappearing.

It will be noted, however, that this renaissance is, so far, an intellectual and not an economic renaissance. And an economic revival would seem a necessary corollary to stabilize the intellectual revival, if either is to become a permanent possession. But no economic revival can be accomplished without intelligence; and perhaps the chief significance of this village intellectual renaissance which the Nineteenth Century Magazine has noted lies in its revelation that, in spite of the attractions of town life, the typical English village still possesses an abundance of vigorous intelligence and sturdy independence.

Start With Better Judges

THE Wickersham Commission is laying the basis for a comprehensive reorganization of the American system of criminal justice, which was the purpose for which Mr. Hoover appointed it. Part by part, as new reports are published, the whole picture is being filled in. It has dealt with prohibition, to be sure, and this topic has become inseparably linked with the commission's name, but since then there have been surveys of the inadequate criminal statistics of the state and nation; of the dictatorial and little recognized power of the prosecutor in the courts; of the botch which the Federal Government is making of its attempts to deal with juvenile offenders; and recently, of the status of criminal procedure.

The latest report carries a fundamental appeal for better judges, with longer tenure of office and wider powers. It departs from the precedent set by every previous report in carrying no section devoted to factual findings accumulated by its own experts. Apparently, the commission felt that at present what the public most needs is a simple statement of the existing situation as it has been generally known to jurists and lawyers for a generation. Though the legal fraternity has been pretty nearly unanimous on the matter, the problem and the path toward reform have not hitherto been made clear to the man in the street. There can be no question of the great wisdom of the decision of the majority of the commissioners in this matter.

In general, the commission concludes that the nation has already learned the lesson of faulty court procedure, archaic rules of evidence, interminable delays and the like, and that little more needs to be said on the matter. In fact, its conclusion bears out the theory of certain historians that by the time a country becomes thoroughly roused over a grievance, that grievance is pretty sure to be getting better of itself. Procedure, says the commission, has been steadily improving for a generation.

But what the commission does point out, and what many elements of the public are still far from seeing, is the need to improve judicial selection. The commission apparently cannot make it emphatic enough—and consequently repeats the thought again and again—that the cardinal necessity for improving criminal justice at the present is to secure better judges.

Now venal politicians will fight this doctrine to the uttermost. It would mean taking from them the magistrates and the inferior court judges on whose control their hold is largely based; short terms, and popular elections on party tickets, have played into the hands of the most corrupt elements of the big cities, as recent unsavory revelations in New York once more remind the country.

Another element that will not find the advice to its liking is that group among the state legislatures which has fought to bring the judiciary under the law-making branch of the Government for years. In many states it has succeeded in dictating the procedural methods that courts must follow, and frequently it has tied the hands of the judges.

"Experience everywhere," the commission says at one point, "has demonstrated the incompatibility of the administration of justice and politics." Everything which will bring about a separation of that pair should enlist public support.

Editorial Notes

Believing that comprehension of the performance contributes to the enjoyment of a show, a New York producer will provide program lights on the backs of seats in his theater. The light is provided with a hood to prevent the glow from disturbing neighbors. By pressing a button, the spectator may, with ease, read the program at any time. Yes; and if the performance should happen to have a few dull moments, the theatergoer can pull his favorite book from his pocket, snap on the light, and be nearly as comfortable as he would be at home.

A dormant state law enacted in 1887 has been revived and will be used as authority for teaching California children manners and morals and the effects of alcohol and narcotic drugs on the human system. It may be hoped that this example will start other states "dusting off" the copybook maxims which did so much in the way of forming character.

The noise abatement movement in America invites an invention. Experiments have so far failed to achieve a noiseless ash can. Evidently, the slogan of the ash men has too long been, "Let the world awake!" and the problem is to make an ash can the noiselessness of which is practically ashmanproof.

New York wants the pneumatic tube postal service extended to airports in order to facilitate delivery of air mail that would make it "air" mail all the way to the post office.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

SOMEONE has put forth another of those books of Washington gossip, which semioccasionally arouse public attention and make, under the cover of anonymity, positive statements concerning public men for which no individual would dare accept responsibility. One of these books goes with some detail into the question of the earlier political affiliations of President Hoover. I have not seen the volume, but have had an opportunity to read that part of it which discusses this matter of ancient political history, and find in it certain inaccuracies.

It is perfectly true that on returning to the United States, after his various war-time and post-war activities in Europe, Mr. Hoover had no affiliation with either political party. Much of his work had been by appointment of President Wilson. But it was of a wholly nonpolitical character. He had at that time a world-wide fame second to that of no American unless it may have been President Wilson himself. He possessed in the United States a vast popularity because of his identification with the great philanthropic task he performed in Europe, which made it perfectly evident that he was the most available candidate for the Presidency.

Overtures were made to him by both parties. I was personally not without direct cognizance of the nature of these propositions. Mr. Hoover made no sign as to his position for some months. During that period his friends in the Democratic Party were urging very strongly that he should be nominated by that party. Certain Republicans were urging with equal warmth his nomination by their organization. Others, who put friendship ahead of party affiliations, said that the Republicans, whose convention met first, would be forced to nominate him for fear that the Democrats, in the event of their failure, would, and with him defeat any possible Republican nominee.

Mr. Hoover took no part in the discussions and gave no sign of his position until after his name had been entered in the Michigan primaries as a candidate for the Democratic delegation. Then he announced that he was a Republican and would not accept a nomination from any other party. The announcement was a blow to a great number of admirers in the Democratic Party who had felt certain that they would be able to persuade him to make an active canvass within their party ranks.

The story told in the volume which now gives belated currency to it is that the political astuteness of Henry Cabot Lodge, with the aid of Boise Penrose, secured Mr. Hoover's adhesion to the Republican Party. My own guess is that Julius Barnes, until recently president of the International Chamber of Commerce, had much more to do with it.

* * *

At the moment acceptance of membership in the Republican Party did not seem very fortunate. In the convention which nominated Harding, Mr. Hoover's vote was 10½ and I think never exceeded that pitiful figure. Years afterward I was told this story by a Democrat, resident in Washington, who enjoyed a goling intimacy with one or two Republican leaders in the Senate:

"These statesmen said to me one day," declared my informant, "that Mr. Hoover was an admirable man. 'He has done exactly what we, the Republicans, wanted him to do,' they said. 'He has said that he was always a Republican and that he would not accept any nomination from any party other than Republican. That is precisely what we wanted him to say, and now we are done with him. He may get fifteen votes in our convention, but no more.'"

All of which showed that, while the effort to bring Hoover into line for the party and then betray him was for the moment successful, in the end he was able, by sheer ability, so to impress himself upon the Republican Party as not only to secure its nomination, but election, by the greatest electoral vote given in half a century.

There has been a certain fad lately for books dealing with an "If." If Napoleon had won the Battle of Waterloo; If Lee had been successful at Gettysburg, and similar hypothetical historical situations are being posed for the entertainment of speculative minds. I think it would be interesting to consider what might have happened if Hoover had really sought and obtained that Democratic nomination. That party was then in power throughout the nation. It had been in power at the moment of triumph in a great war. Despite the illness of the President, no dissension existed within its ranks, and it was in a position to respond as a coherent army to a great leadership.

All the independent forces which at an earlier time had made Roosevelt so strong with the masses were then back of Mr. Hoover. I do not think there is any doubt that he would have been elected on the Democratic ticket in 1920, although results showed that no other candidate could have been. Had he been thus elected, what would have been the position of the United States in relation to foreign affairs? Would the extreme isolation which attached to the Harding and Coolidge Administrations have been manifested, or would it have been the inclination of President Hoover to let his personal convictions dominate his Administration?

Of course, none of the ugly domestic scandals which attached to the Harding Administration would have come to vex the nation. It is all an interesting query, and one wonders whether President Hoover himself has ever meditated upon it.

* * *

People who knew Mrs. John B. Henderson of Washington thought of her chiefly as a woman of surprising business ability. Single-handed she took a section of Washington, far removed at the time from the city's social center, and made it the spot about which the gay life of diplomatic society fluttered. The striking edifices she built, and sold at cost, to foreign nations for legations and embassies would be notable in the oldest and richest cities of the world.

Only in two things did she fail. "Sixteenth Street, N. W.," always seemed to her a commonplace name for so distinguished a thoroughfare. "The Avenue of the Presidents" she sought to have it named, and at one time she came within an ace of success. But the politicians thought the name savored of aristocracy and refused action. Moreover, she earnestly desired that the Vice-President should occupy a palatial home—her gift to the nation—in that section. But Congress, unwilling to appropriate for the upkeep, refused the gift.

Washington is a city of short memories. Few there remember that Mrs. Henderson furnished a link with one of the most flagrant political intrigues of the last century. She was but a girl when the radicals in Congress planned the impeachment of President Andrew Johnson, with the purpose of making Ben Wade, of Ohio, President in his stead. Among the senators who sat in judgment on the President was John B. Henderson of Missouri. His associates in the chamber were the very men who were pledged to Johnson's undoing, and they counted on his aid.

His party in Missouri was for impeachment. But he was an able lawyer and could not convince himself of the righteousness of the proceeding. He knew that to oppose it meant defeat and ostracism. At the moment he was engaged to Mary Foote. A year or two ago this lady, then Mrs. John B. Henderson, told the story to George Fort Milton, journalist and biographer, who recounts it thus:

"Greatly troubled, toward the end of April the Senator from Missouri laid the situation before his fiancée. 'This impeachment trial, I am afraid, is going to be hard on you, Mary,' he began. 'If I vote for Johnson it is sure to cost me reëlection, and I know you will not like that.'

"'You go ahead, John,' the plucky girl responded. 'Don't consider me. I don't care at all. Do what you think is right. That is the way I will be happy.'"

* * *

This spirit characterized Mrs. Henderson throughout her life. Though she saw her fiancé defeated for reëlection as the result of his action, and virtually retired from public service, she found during their long married life many opportunities to manifest her devotion to the right.

A leader in Washington society, she had courage enough to advocate prohibition and to practice it. Long before the Amendment went into effect she poured into the gutters of Meridian Hill the rich contents of the cellars of Boundary Castle, the name given to the stately mansion her husband had erected overlooking Washington. The Capitol City long remembered the flood of vintage wines that poured down that stately declivity. Nor would she countenance the use of tobacco, and at her great social functions smoking was strictly barred.

Seven prominent senators went down to political defeat for the same action that took General Henderson out of public life. One actually came to penury and privation as the result of the bitterness of public feeling at the time, and yet the world has come to accept as righteous and proper the verdict against the proposition to impeach a President, and what was a source of criticism during Henderson's life stands today his greatest claim to remembrance. May not the same thing prove true of Mrs. Henderson's own devotion to the prohibition cause?

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor

A European Remedy

THE idea of great international public works has been revived recently by an American engineer, Mr. Heineman, who argues that Europe, like the United States of America, cannot restore economic equilibrium and solidarity except by improving and developing the machinery for intercourse like roads and railways. M. Albert Thomas restates the attractions of the theme in his report to the International Labor Conference, and proposes that at least it should be studied as a possible contribution to the unemployment problem. Opinion moves slowly, and we can hardly expect that suggestions for great international motor roads across Europe, for the linking of transport systems, and the international distribution of electrical power can be acted on during the present depression. But they may well be prepared for the next. The study of these and allied ideas for the exchange of labor between different countries and the standardizing of methods of unemployment relief will carry us an important step forward in international collaboration. Great Britain, in her insular position, has perhaps a less direct concern in these suggestions than the continental countries. But if we hold that national expenditure on public works is sound policy, we must admit that the financial and material coöperation of states in the development of the means of communication and the supply of power is equally sound, and, moreover, a solid contribution to economic disarmament and the stimulation of international trade.—*Manchester Guardian.*

Alcohol and Automobile Accidents

LAST year more than 7000 persons were killed and 180,000 injured by the automobiles on the roads of Great Britain. The number has been steadily increasing year by year. It is believed that a considerable proportion of the accidents are due to consumption of alcohol, in what is generally regarded as moderate quantities by the drivers, immediately before or during the drive. Many normal and responsible persons who drive are unaware that their "reaction time" is reduced and therefore that they are rendered more dangerous. The interval between the reception of a stimulus from the retina to the response of the muscles or hand to put on the brake or turn the steering wheel is normally a fifth of a second, but by taking a "whisky and soda"—or a pint of beer it may be prolonged to two or even four-fifths of a second. A car traveling thirty-five miles an hour will go twenty feet farther in consequence of the increase in reaction time.

Mr. Herbert Morrison, Minister of Transport, has received a medical deputaton which asked him to issue an alcohol warning card to all applicants for an automobile driver's license. In introducing the deputation, Dr. Salter, member of Parliament, said that since the object of the deputation had become known he had been inundated with letters in support from physicians all over the country. Sir Arthur Newsholme (late principal medical officer of the Ministry of Health), declared that though the sobriety of the country was increasing, in one year one in every 400 of the male population was convicted of drunkenness. Dr. H. M. Vernon said that people did not realize that the effects of alcohol were still present hours after drink had been taken. One pint of beer caused a reduction in skill which might persist for three hours afterward. The Minister said that he was very sympathetic and much impressed. He was entirely in agreement on the danger of alcohol to automobile drivers. It was one of the factors of safety of the roads with which he was much concerned. He believed that the majority of British drivers were already convinced of the soundness of that advice, but they could not ignore the minority. Special attention had been given to the matter in the road traffic acts, and he hoped that magistrates would not be too light in imposing penalties on those found drunk in charge of cars.—*London Letter,* in the *Journal of the American Medical Association.*

Rhodes Scholars

SOME excellent advice was given to youth at the annual dinner of the Rhodes Scholarship Trust, which was held at Oxford on Thursday night. Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, the warden of New College, who was in the chair, used the toast of "Imagination in Action" as the text for an admirable address. Cecil Rhodes, he said, was the embodiment of this ideal; for he was one of the few who have been able to maintain the dreams of youth throughout their lives. To this gift his success could be attributed. An unswerving faith in the ability of generous young men to ameliorate the conditions of mankind remained with him, and such faith prompted him later to offer to chosen Dominion students an education at the university where his own aspirations had been conceived. Sir Arnold Wilson, who followed, struck a more pragmatic note. He warned the Rhodes scholars that, when they left Oxford to face the world, they would find themselves at first behind those who had begun their working life at the age of eighteen. Such handicap he regarded as unimportant, provided that a "conscious effort to catch up" was present. He criticized any tendency "to browse in the arts and literature that delighted them at the university" until the leeway no longer existed. Sir Arnold's words were timely, for dalliance of this sort has stultified the early promise of more than one career. A further mistake against which Sir Arnold warned his hearers was the readiness to underestimate the power of religion in the lives of others and its potentialities in their own. Rhodes scholars have served Oxford and the Empire well in letters, in sport and in their later lives. Much of this high standard is due to the care with which the ideals of their founder are kept always before their eyes.—*Irish Times.*